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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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29 April 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISCUSSIONS WITH LIU BINYAN REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 67, 16 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Xinting [1728 2450 0080]: "Liu Binyan's Recent Moves"]

[Text] The Writers' Congress has elected its 4th council by secret ballot. When the election results were announced at the closing ceremony of the congress, it was found that Liu Binyan [0481 6333 7159] polled 534 votes, second only to Ba Jin [1572 6855]. As soon as the ceremony ended, I offered my congratulations to him. Then we talked as we stepped out together.

I asked him what he was busy with recently and what his new works would be. He told me that he was on the road for much of January through September last year, visiting seven provinces and doing a lot of investigations. Last fall, he also made a trip to Sichuan. Back in Beijing, he rested briefly and devoted November and December to touching up several reportages, three literary reviews, a diary on his travels in Sichuan and a few other short essays. These works would appear in the January issues of over 10 publications.

"What else will you be working on this year?"

"I hope to slow down my pace of life a little, beginning this year. First, it has been too much for my body. Second, with all this running around, I have not had time to study. My original idea was to stay home during the first 3 months in 1985 and continue working on my book on life in the United States, which I started after visiting that country. It will be 200,000 characters long, and I have written 40,000 characters so far." At this point he shook his hand helplessly. "That was the plan. But now it looks as if it may have to be changed. Recently someone from the Shanghai Writers' Union came to me and invited me to attend a meeting there in early February, where entrepreneurs and writers will meet and have a dialog with each other. This meeting means a lot to me."

I remembered a rumor I heard a little while ago about Liu Binyan being appointed deputy director of the Compilation and Translation Bureau under the CPC Central Committee. I asked him to verify it. He smiled, shook his head and said, "Some time ago the Ministry of Culture took a public

opinion poll on ministers. I was lucky enough to be one of the choices." Then he smiled again.

Referring to the controversy touched off by his reportage, "Thirty-eight Years of Personal Grievances," he said, "My reportage does not have any factual errors per se. But in discussing a number of substantive issues, it has caused some unexpected troubles, with which I can't do a thing." He also told me that he had originally accepted many readers' requests to investigate and cover their stories, a promise which he could not honor after all. Even if he investigated the cases, it would be hard to write up on them. Nor was it likely that the final articles would be approved.

Our short chat came to an end in front of the elevator. Thinking back on what he said before we parted, I actually would like him to honor his promise to his readers because in his congratulatory message to the congress on behalf of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] made it clear that one of the most glorious tasks of socialist literature is to "castigate negative, corrupt ideologies and social phenomena." Moreover, didn't the public opinion poll and the 534 votes cast for Liu Binyan in the council election represent our confidence and expectations?

12581

CSO: 4005/608

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE GRADUATES DURING PERIOD OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Cope with Noteworthy Problem in Implementing the Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] How should we treat the worker-peasant-soldier scholars, the university graduates who entered university during the "cultural revolution"? It should be said that some units in seeking the truth from facts employ them in accordance with their ability and by doing so have won good results and public comments. In many places, however, people usually harbor a prejudice against worker-peasant-soldier scholars and negate them without analysis. One saying stated that the worker-peasant-soldier scholars "are not high in level, their academic level is equivalent to that of grammar school students and yet they hold a university diploma." A second saying stated: "How can we give worker-peasant-soldier scholars important jobs at this time when knowledge and talent are esteemed?" Under the guidance of this idea some university and scientific units have already removed worker-peasant-soldier scholars from the front line of academic instruction and scientific research to do other kinds of work. Still another phenomenon is that in some places and units, the thorough negation of "the cultural revolution" is linked with the negation of worker-peasant-soldier scholars.

From the standpoint of implementing the policy on intellectuals, the work and the livelihood problems of elderly and middle-aged intellectuals (and of some young intellectuals who have formal schooling and professional titles) are being attended to and gradually resolved. Yet in many areas worker-peasant-soldier scholars are often excluded in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, and while the means of giving them intensive training and employment are lacking, the concern for their living conditions is also insufficient. Therefore, the correct treatment of worker-peasant-soldier scholars is a question worthy of attention during the current implementation of the intellectuals policy.

To solve this problem there should be a correct recognition of the worker-peasant-soldier scholars and the elimination of the effect of society's inaccurate gossip about them.

First of all, the academic level of worker-peasant-soldier scholars should be analyzed. It is true that there is a big difference in the level among them when they entered the university and that a big difference also existed among them in their professional level and working ability after graduation, and some of them are in fact not qualified to do their jobs. According to the survey by the component concerned of the State Scientific Commission, 10-15 percent of the worker-peasant-soldier scholars are rather strong in professional level and working ability, and some of them have even made outstanding contributions in their respective professions by becoming talented persons. More than 50 percent of them have become basically qualified to discharge their duties after a period of training and make-up instruction, and, those who are really low in academic level and unable to meet the needs of their work only account for approximately 20 percent. Therefore, a general accusation that worker-peasant-soldier scholars are "not high in academic level" is basically not true.

Second, the view that in respecting knowledge and talent we should give key jobs to those university graduates trained before or after "the cultural revolution" is a one-sided perception that looks at the name and not the fact. The standard used in appraising a talented person should not be the quality of his diploma but his actual moral and knowledge level and his actual contribution to the four modernizations. It matters not if a person is a worker-peasant-soldier scholar or a university student trained before or after "the cultural revolution", or a person who does not possess a diploma. As long as he has real ability and dutifully contributes, he is a talented person needed for the four modernizations construction and should be employed in accordance with his ability. At present, some places complain of not having a sufficient number of talented persons, yet at the same time drag down some really able worker-peasant-soldiers scholar. Can such action be called respecting knowledge and respecting talent? We should respect all the people who are really learned and talented. As long as he has genuine talent and knowledge, he should be accorded the same treatment in title, salary and cadre selection and should not be discriminated against "on the ground" that he is a worker-peasant-soldier scholar. On the other hand, talent does not merely fall from the sky. To those worker-peasant-soldier who have a definite academic background, we should pay attention to their cultivation and give them advanced training. Leaving them out in the cold and discriminating against them will only stifle the growth of talented persons. Only warm concern and positive assistance will propel the continuous appearance in the ranks of worker-peasant-soldiers scholars the talent needed for the four modernizations construction. To those worker-peasant-soldier scholars whose academic level is really too low to discharge their assigned work, prudent arrangements should be made to integrate them with their factual situations, and they must not be discarded as a burden.

Those people who link the thorough negation of "the cultural revolution" with the negation of worker-peasant-soldier scholars are very wrong. It is correct that worker-peasant-soldier scholars are the product of the special period of "the cultural revolution." At that time, the old system of competitive university entrance examination was done away with, and the so-called recommendation method of paying attention only to background and the so-called

political manifestation of students was adopted resulting in the exclusion of many talented youths from universities. After their entrance into universities, under the pressure of "the gang of four" and under the banner of "improvement, management and form" and open-door schooling, all schools energetically engaged in political movements, with the result that many people did not learn the needed knowledge. This series of "leftist" actions that seriously wrecked our country's enterprise of higher learning must be negated. But this is different from the negation of worker-peasant-soldier scholars, who are also the victims of the "leftist" line. The opinion that the negation of worker-peasant-soldier scholars, who are also the victims of the "leftist" line. The opinion that the negation of the "cultural revolution" includes the negation of worker-peasant-soldier scholars is totally untenable.

The correct treatment of worker-peasant-soldier scholars is definitely not a small problem. There are nearly 900,000 worker-peasant-soldier scholars in all of China, which accounts for 21.4 percent of all the university graduates since the founding of the People's Republic. Their age ranges from 26 to 36 years, which is the prime period of life, the most hard working, promising, energetic and creative. They are the most important contingent of our country's troop of intellectuals. How can we not fully analyze and prudently consider this big question relating to mobilizing the positive attitude of this contingent? If society's opinion and acts of fully negating the worker-peasant-soldier scholars are allowed to continue, they are bound to stifle a large number of talented persons. Beyond doubt this will jeopardize the four modernizations construction of our country. The more important thing is that the ability or inability to treat worker-peasant-soldier scholars correctly is an issue in the ability or inability to insist on carrying through the party's ideological line of seeking the truth from facts. To seek the truth from facts is the most valuable experience accumulated by the party in its prolonged revolution and construction. Irrespective of the nature of work, a departure from seeking the truth from facts will only result in error or failure. We should never forget the many painful lessons learned in this respect.

The four modernizations construction urgently needs thousands of talented people of all kinds. We should correctly treat and use the worker-peasant-soldier scholars and grasp this problem of their treatment as one worthy of attention in implementing the intellectuals policy, fully mobilize their positive attitude and creativity and in doing so cultivate a large number of talented persons for propelling the development of the four modernizations construction.

12739
CSO: 4005/664

PENG ZHEN DISCUSSES HONG KONG; DENG YINGCHAO VIEWS TAIWAN ISSUE

HK021516 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Report by reporter Qu Qinglin [2962 1987 2651]: Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao meet Hong Kong and Macao reporters. When answering questions, Peng Zhen said that, in addition to examining, discussing and approving the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the current session of the NPC will also discuss the question of the establishment of the Hong Kong basic law drafting committee and will make decisions. The drafting committee should include Hong Kong people. On the Taiwan issue, Deng Yingchao gave a talk. She said that we always want to adopt peaceful means to realize the unification of our motherland. Most important is the need for contacts between the two sides. We hope that Taiwan will send representative people to hold talks with us, and we are willing to listen to their opinions.]

[Text] On 29 March in the Great Hall of the People, Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, met Hong Kong and Macao reporters who were invited to Beijing to cover "the current sessions of the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee", answered various questions put forward by them and asked them to convey the regards and good wishes of the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee to Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. At 10:30, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao smilingly and happily arrived at the Tianjin Room in the Great Hall of the People, shook hands with all the Hong Kong and Macao reporters waiting there, and had photos taken with them. Then they sat down in a circle and had a cordial conversation as if among family members.

Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao welcomed the work of the Hong Kong and Macao reporters in Beijing. Deng Yingchao said that in our NPC and CPPCC democracy could more and more be fully displayed. He hoped that the reporters could speak their mind freely and offer suggestions. We want very much to listen to the opinions of young people like you. Deng Yingchao praised the Hong Kong and Macao reporters for having made many objective reports in the past which had played a very good role in enabling Hong Kong and Macao compatriots understand the socialist motherland. She hoped that they would write more and even better.

In answering a question on whether the current NPC session would revise the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong after they

have approved it, Peng Zhen said that after being examined, discussed, and approved by the NPC, not a single word of the Joint Declaration, including its three annexes, will be changed. He also said that in addition to examining, discussing, and approving the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the current NPC session will discuss the question of establishing the Hong Kong basic law drafting committee. But the current NPC session does not have time to determine who will be on the drafting committee so this will be decided by the NPC Standing Committee after discussions with all circles. The drafting committee should include Hong Kong people. It would not do without them. Regarding the question of the right to interpret the Hong Kong basic law, Peng Zhen said that neither the NPC nor the NPC Standing Committee have discussed it yet, but thought this interpretation right should belong to the NPC Standing Committee.

A reporter asked whether the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region would contravene the Constitution. Peng Zhen said that it would not. The establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is in accordance with Articles 31 and 62 of the Constitution, and thus implements the Constitution. In Hong Kong and Taiwan, we cannot just practice the same system as on the mainland, otherwise it would not tally with realities there. Maintaining the social and economic systems and lifestyle in Hong Kong unchanged is proceeding from reality. The mainland practices socialism and Hong Kong can practice capitalism. After the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is established, Hong Kong will practice a high degree of autonomy and will be managed and governed by the Hong Kong people themselves.

Deng Yingchao talked emphatically about the Taiwan issue. She stressed that the nature of the Taiwan issue is different from that of the Hong Kong issue, and should be differentiated one from the other. The Taiwan issue is an internal affair of China with no question of territorial sovereignty, while the Hong Kong issue was an outstanding question solved through negotiations between China and Britain, involving the return of China's territory and sovereignty. Of course, the principle of establishing a Special Administrative Region is also applicable to Taiwan, and the three things not to be changed in Hong Kong also apply to Taiwan.

Deng Yingchao said that in dealing with the Taiwan issue, China has taken the interests of Taiwan in every field into consideration. The nine points stated by Chairman Ye Jianying are very explicit; China has even taken the investment of foreign businessmen in Taiwan into consideration. On the Taiwan issue, China has done everything it could be called upon to do, but China cannot be the only willing side. China sincerely wants to adopt the means of peaceful negotiation to realize the unification of our motherland.

It is important that both sides have contacts. China hopes that Taiwan will send representative people to hold talks with us; we are willing to listen to their opinions.

Deng Yingchao hoped that the Hong Kong and Macao reporters would be the propaganda envoys linking the mainland and the island.

Also attending the meeting were Chen Pixian, Peng Chong, and Wang Renzhong, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, and Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Hu Ziang, and Gian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC Standing Committee. Well-known Hong Kong and Macao personages Fei Yimin and Ma Wanqi and Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA and others also attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Chairman Peng Zhen hosted a lunch in honor of the Hong Kong and Macao reporters.

CSO: 4005/730

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF LITERARY CONCEPTS EXAMINED

Beijing WENXUE PINGLUN [LITERARY REVIEW] in Chinese No 1, 15 Jan 85 pp 20-22

[Article by Chen Liao [7115 6697] and Chen Juntao [7115 7486 3447]: "Relations Between Social Reform and Reform of Literary Concepts"]

[Text] Our social life has changed radically following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the face of drastic social changes, should we also reform our literary concepts? This is one of the issues often discussed by people in the literary circle these days.

Actually, our literary concepts have undergone not insignificant changes over the past few years. Among the more prominent ones, the ideas that "literature and art are subordinate to politics" and that "literature and art are the instrument of class struggle" have been replaced by the idea that "literature and art serve the people and socialism." In literary criticism, the dictum, "political standards first, artistic standards second," has been superseded by the "aesthetic viewpoint and historical viewpoint" as the "highest standard." Other new literary concepts have also entered the realm of literature in the new era. In the same way that the "May Fourth Movement" gave rise to "populist literature" and "country literature," the new era has spawned a series of new concepts, including the "literature of wound" and the "literature of introspection." These concepts may need further refinements before they become perfect, but their existence is an undeniable fact.

To recognize the above is to do no more than acknowledging some faits accomplis. What merit our closer attention are the developments and reforms that certain literary concepts are experiencing right now.

Take, for instance, the functions of literature.

After the idea that "literature and art serve the people and socialism" replaced "literature and art serve politics," the understanding of the literary circle regarding the functions of literature has become broader, more comprehensive and more dialectical than before. The trend, on the whole, is from narrowness to breadth, from uniformity to pluralism. As early as before the "Cultural Revolution," Premier Zhou Enlai already pointed out the four functions of literature and art, namely, education, knowledge, aesthetics and entertainment. In practice, however, we have not paid serious attention to

Comrade Zhou Enlai's opinions. The problem now is that although we have rejected the narrow and monolithic theory of literary functionalism, we occasionally overlook the integral and systematic nature of the four functions of literature and still find ourselves interpreting literary functions in a narrow, monolithic way. We are concerned only with the education function of literature and art, ignoring their aesthetic and entertainment values. Today, some comrades in the literary circle are appealing for a greater broadening of the functions of literature, advocating that different literary genres be allowed to play their own special roles and that writers with different viewpoints be permitted to give play to their artistic personalities. While fully realizing the integrated and inseparable relations among the four functions, we may yet allow individual works to have different emphasis. As long as they do not go against the artistic direction of serving the people and socialism, they may emphasize education, aesthetics, entertainment or relaxation. With a greater variety of works emphasizing different functions, our literary enterprise will grow and flourish.

Among the four literary functions, aesthetics must be accorded special attention. In the past, we often ignored it consciously or unconsciously, occupied as we were with the mechanical application of ideological standards. The results were violations of artistic principles and formulistic, generalized works which were crude propaganda for a particular policy or idea. The aesthetic quality of literature relates to its ability to sensitize the reader to the beautiful, create artistic appeal and produce certain sensations in the reader. A piece of work may be full of correct ideas and noble ideals, but if it lacks artistic charm and evokes no sense of beauty, we cannot call it a work of art. This is because it fails to produce that special effect which literary and artistic works are expected to create through their special media.

Another example is the idea of realism.

Chinese literature has a fine realistic tradition. Realism has been a dominant theme in our literature, which is as it should be. And we have overcome the idea that realism in Chinese literature has become perfect. Some comrades think that realism is not a closed system, but one which is capable of continuous refinement and development. Apart from its close contact with real life, another reason why realism remains vital and has stood the test of time is its capacity for uninterrupted growth, enrichment and consolidation. In our present open age, realism should become even more open, instead of enclosing, hence, stifling, itself in a cocoon. Comrade Ba Jin [1572 6855] said, "You influence me, I influence you." This very simple statement embodies a subtle dialectical understanding of the traits of our times and the trends of cultural and artistic development.

Furthermore, there should be mutual assimilation and exchanges between different artistic methods. To maintain its exuberant vitality, realism must boldly absorb and adopt usable elements from other artistic methods. Our attitude here should be one of tolerance, magnanimity and accommodation. Our realism should be open and broad, not closed and narrow. Even while we emphasize the primacy of realism, we must not lightly exclude other artistic methods or casually deny their status.

We should also note that even the very perception of realism itself is changing. As some comrades see it, realism may appear in several incarnations: as a method of creation by which reality is perceived, grasped and reflected artistically; as a school of artistic thought with more or less similar artistic propositions, pursuits and characteristics; or as a general spirit or trend. In its third incarnation, realism is a most diffused quality which may be claimed by works from different eras, created by different methods and belonging to different schools. In other words, any fine piece of work, particularly if it is worth passing from generation to generation, is ultimately a direct or indirect reflection of real life. For instance, a symbolistic work may embody the spirit or trend of realism. As Lu Xun [7627 6598] said with reference to the Russian symbolistic writer, Anton Chekhov, "His works are rich in symbolism and impressionism, but still can be regarded as realistic." A number of outstanding works of the modernist school may also show a realistic spirit or tendency. In "The Metamorphosis," Kafka reflects reality through a creative method which highlights the absurdity, exaggerations and distortions of life. In "The Old Man and the Sea," Hemingway conveys reality through symbolism. These and other works all contain a certain realistic spirit or tendency. We can both strengthen realism and prevent exclusivism by recognizing and affirming that literary works created by diverse methods and belonging to diverse schools may also exhibit a realistic spirit or tendency.

Yet a third example has to do with the literary concept of typicality.

The literary concept of typicality has been evolving and developing continuously in tandem with developments in the practice of literary creation. In Western thought, the idea of "typicality" originally referred to the "type," meaning "representativeness." This interpretation was in line with the literary practice at the time under which stereotypical characters always had the upper hand. With the rise of critical realism, individualized characters came into their own, so that the concept of "typicality" also assumed a new meaning, that is, "individualization," or "this type," as Hegel put it. Summarizing the rich experience in typical creation up to his time, Engels put forward a new interpretation of "typicality," which we all know very well: "realism means that, in addition to detailed truths, we must re-create realistically the typical characters in the typical environment." "Every person represents a type, but is at the same time an individual. As Hegel said, it is this type, and rightly so." The history of realistic literature over the past century, particularly the development of narrative literature, proves the objective truth in Engels' diagnosis.

But literary creation has made significant progress in the last 100 years. Not only have new varieties of realism arisen, such as "mystic realism" and "psychological realism," but a separate trend of thought, modernism, has appeared side by side with realism. Realism and modernism are separate philosophies, but they interact with each other in complex ways. In their portrayal of characters, both realism and modernism display characteristics distinct from those of the age of Engels. This requires us to interpret "typicality" in new ways in order to enrich and develop Engels' view. What deserves our attention is the proposition to develop a pluralistic

interpretation of "typicality." Put it another way, we should interpret "typicality" in an open, flexible and multi-dimensional way, instead of restricting it within a single mold. For instance, can we allow some works to concentrate on the creation of typical characters, and let others do likewise with typical moods, desires and atmospheres? The works may not entirely fulfill Engels' requirements when he talked about the "typical character in the typical environment," but nevertheless they remain highly typical. Certainly it is wrong to sever the two mechanically. Yet there do exist literary works which stand out on account of their other typical phenomena, despite their unremarkable typical characters. Such works, too, have a high aesthetic value and can stand the test of time. With world literature and contemporary Chinese literature blossoming in radiant splendor, the pressure is on us to study and even more broadly elucidate the concept of "typicality." To say this, of course, is not to suggest that we can ignore the creation of typical characters in literary creation. What we do mean is that we should further enrich and elaborate Engels' typical view in light of literary practice.

The above examples are only a sampling. There is clearly not enough room here to include all the reforms in our literary concepts.

As a social ideology, literary concepts objectively reflect social realities. They ebb and flow with the currents of social thought. In the wake of every major ideological liberalization movement, literary concepts are bound to undergo significant changes. The May Fourth Movement was a magnificent ideological liberalization movement which freed the people from traditional literary concepts as well as the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Discarded or reformed now is a host of old literary concepts such as that which saw literature only as a vehicle of philosophizing. In their place are new literary concepts, including literature and art in the service of life, art for art's sake, realism and romanticism, which had never before appeared in China's poetic and literary studies or fiction criticism. The Yanan artistic rectification campaign was another important ideological movement, releasing the people from the ideological bondage of dogmatism, factionalism and party jargon. It resulted in the reform and transformation of another batch of literary concepts and the birth of a series of new ideas, such as the orientation of literature and art towards workers, peasants and soldiers; plunging into the thick of life; portraying "new characters, a new world;" and the integration of literary and artistic workers with the masses of workers and peasants. The ideological movement after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, symbolized by the call, "practice is the only standard to discover the truth," exceeds by far the two previous movements in scope and depth. In France during the Enlightenment, everything was put on trial before the court of reason. Similarly, the latest ideological movement subjects all and sundry to the test of practice. We must uphold all that practice certifies as correct and revise all that found to be erroneous. It is during this movement that the "summary of the forum on literary and artistic work in the armed forces" was withdrawn and refuted. Even concepts formerly regarded as correct, such as "literature and art are subordinate to politics" and "literature and art are the instrument of class struggle," have also come under suspicion or considered outdated and replaced by new concepts. As soon as ideology is unshackled, a new crop of literary concepts also emerges as the times require.

Now we again find ourselves in the midst of a new, great current of change and reform. As the scientific and technological revolution and rapid economic developments keep bombarding man's production methods and his way of life, they also pound at his ideologies and moral values. In the age of the new technological revolution, our ideas must be liberalized even more drastically. As a touchstone of ideology, literature and art are bound to experience profound changes. "Literature changes as the state of the world changes." If our ancestors more than 1,500 years ago realized the relationship between "literary changes" and changes "in the state of the world," we should understand it even better from now on. As reformers, we should promote reform in literature and foster the development and reform of a string of literary concepts.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORMER LI LIANGMEI'S STORY PROVIDES INSPIRATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAKAN in Chinese No 65, 2, 9 Jan 85

[Article reprinted from JIEFANGJUN WENYI No 2: "Whom Did He Really Offend?"]
[2 Jan 85 p 4]

[Text] Editor's note: In 1980, RENMIN RIBAO, GONGREN RIBAO and ANHUI RIBAO gave prominent coverage to the advanced deeds of a reformer on the industrial front-- Li Liangmei [2621 5328 5019], the "self-recommended" director of the Huaibei Cotton Textile Mill in Anhui Province, a courageous pioneer and a bold reformer. It set off a strong response throughout the nation. That was several years ago. What has been the fate of this "self-recommended" director? This is something that probably concerns all readers. Today, as the tide of urban economic reform is sweeping the nation, we may all derive certain essential inspiration from Li Liangmei's story.

The Huaibei Cotton Textile Mill was originally a small plant in a hopeless shambles. In its 8-year history, it saw six changes in leadership and cost the nation millions of yuan in investment. By 1979, the plant had lost 6 million yuan and the plant director, having made some serious errors, had already made his getaway. It is at this crucial juncture that Li Liangmei volunteered to take up the onerous job as director. He boldly reformed the personnel and wage systems. The cadres at the plant were made ready to accept assignments of various degrees of responsibility. Its workers included both officials and nonofficials. All wages were made flexible and sick leave could be carried over from year to year. Impressive results appeared after just half a year: the mill made a profit of 70,000 yuan and exceeded its set profit for the entire year. Both provincial and municipal leaders were very supportive of this plant; they exempted it from paying taxes provided it repaid its debts. The next year, it pressed on without letup and chalked up a profit of 300,000 yuan, a historic high.

What a gratifying situation! But just as Li Liangmei was about to go full steam ahead, things took an unexpected turn, as they often do in life. The bank stretched out its hand, demanding loan repayments. So did the Tax Department: it wanted it to pay business taxes. Between them, they would set the plant back by 320,000 yuan. Yet total profits only amounted to 220,000 yuan.

What could Li Liangmei do? The plant must go in for expanded reproduction. Its more than 1,000 workers must survive. Li racked his brains but failed to see how he could repay his debts. He thought, "Why must they demand their money back just as we begin to make a little profit? There is only one way out: drag our feet!"

Six months passed. The plant came under siege from various parties. A total of eight working group of all descriptions investigated it for "evading and resisting taxes." Altogether 12 investigation reports were rejected because they overemphasized "objective reasons." Strangely enough, none of the working groups considered the fact that when reform first got under way, the provincial and municipal leaders had issued objective and accurate instructions on the financial management of the plant and had decided to exempt it from tax payment though requiring it to clear its debts.

In view of Li Liangmei's "tax resistance," a provincial financial and economic discipline inspection group under Group Leader A stationed itself at the plant. At a special meeting, Group Leader A instructed that Li Liangmei be dealt with "in accordance with legal procedures" for "tax evasion and tax resistance."

The reformer who briefly captured national attention now ended up "in the dock." Li Liangmei took out a notebook and made a detailed report on all his doings, important and trivial, since he became mill director. Everything was above board. Group Leader A flared up and ordered him to write down his "ideological understanding." Li Liangmei made three attempts, none of which proved acceptable. Then Group Leader A came right out and told Li Liangmei what his real intentions were. "Lao Li, are you really not going to shed a tear until you see the coffin? Let me be frank with you. You must separate your understanding from the objective conditions at the time. If only you write, 'It is wrong of us to evade and resist taxes,' I'll let you off the hook." A leader from the Finance Bureau of the province also said, "To give you a little clue. If you hand over 120,000 yuan in taxes, I'll give you a subsidy of 500,000 yuan, free. Now you figure out which is a better deal." Li Liangmei became furious. He knew very well where the ill wind now buffeting him came from: only the transfer of Comrade Zhao Kai [6392 0418], a member of the municipal CPC committee who had supported his reform efforts, gave these people a change to whip up the storm now raging around him. He said unhurriedly and clearly, "I will not go along even if you give me 5 million yuan. I will never own up to having evaded or resisted taxes." He could not understand, try as he might, why people kept picking on him and his mill, while other similar plants had enjoyed the same preference of tax exemption for a long time.

Finally, the inspection group came to a shocking decision: all taxes due must be paid before 30 April. Otherwise, there would be an investigation into criminal responsibility of the people concerned.

[9 Jan 85 p 4]

[Text] Just when Li Liangmei was at his wits' end regarding the tax problem, he was visited by yet another person carrying a letter of introduction with a red seal. "Director Li, we are here to investigate the unauthorized changes you made in the party's wage policy. "Change the party's wage system?" How did it all begin? He clearly remembered.

In September 1981, the Huaibei municipal CPC committee urged all factories in the city to "calculate wages in accordance with joint production and calculate salaries in accordance with joint responsibility, on a trial basis." Soon Li Liangmei fired the first salvo in wage reform and his success resounded throughout the municipality. Two months later, a national symposium was held in Yantai to exchange experience in employee wages and bonuses. Li Liangmei attended the meeting as the representative of the Huaibei Cotton Textile Mill. His model experience was introduced and highly praised. After a few months, however, his experiences became errors which "sabotaged the party's wage policy." This time around, he was first criticized by name at a provincial meeting, followed by a provincial proclamation demanding that economic losses be recovered and the leadership's responsibility be investigated. Then the secretary-general of the Huaibei municipal CPC committee, Sun Decheng [1327 1795 2052], called on him to convey the committee's wish that he write an "understanding." 'Understanding?' What have we done wrong?" Deep down inside, Lao Sun knew that Li Liangmei was a good comrade. When this torrent of censure first began, he tried his best to "absolve" Li Liangmei. But he was now visiting him on orders from the municipal CPC committee. He said painfully, "You say you have done nothing wrong. And so do I. But now that the province has issued this proclamation, it won't do if you do not write your 'understanding,' will it?"

"Understanding," "understanding." What was there for him to understand?" To pay taxes in full before 30 April, he sought out the director of the province's Textile Bureau, Yan Lin [0917 7207] and, through him, secured a loan for 70,000 yuan. However, when the money got to Xiangshan in Huaibei, it was immediately blocked by the bank which also issued an announcement barring any unit concerned from lending money to Li Liangmei. As a way of assuming responsibility for sabotaging the party's wage policy, he and three other leaders of the mill returned their wages in excess of what they were paid originally. But the attack continued.

Anhui's Business Administration Bureau stopped purchasing the products of the mill. There was a stream of rumors and slanders about him: "Li Liangmei has been convicted for sabotaging military discipline and has also been fired for embezzling public funds."

Two years ago, the mill was a picture of prosperity. It played host to 158 delegations from all over the country on the 305 working days it was open during the year. What now? Where have the rumble of the knitting machines and the happy laughter gone?

Li sighed deeply, "Whom did I really defend?" As far as personal grievances are concerned, Li had not offended responsible comrades on the Huaibei municipal CPC committee, Group Leader A from the province, or leading comrades in the bank and the Tax Bureau. Who then engineered the stiff confrontation with him, ignoring instructions by the State Council and certain leading comrades on the provincial CPC committee? Listen to these voices.

"We do not approve the way Li Liangmei recommended himself for the job. When the standing committee discussed it at the time, I already refused to take a position. In my opinion, this 'volunteer' will be overthrown sooner or later." "Among Zhao Kai's (first secretary of the Huaibei municipal CPC committee, now seriously ill in the hospital) three beacons in Huaibei, two have already been extinguished. This one (that is, Li Liangmei) must also be put out. . . ." "He has had a chance to make himself famous, find himself an official post, and squander a lot of money. . . ." The "attack" on Li Liangmei by people who said such things was conducted in a completely proper manner, either following a certain policy or regulation, or based on a certain "top" document. This is what makes the whole episode so thought-provoking. Another point which calls for even deeper thought is the fact that the "volunteer" mill director did no more than slightly pulling ahead of others on the road to reform. Even in the absence of an organization, propaganda and agitation, his besiegement developed a momentum all its own. We must say this is a historical burden of an ancient nation like us.

How is Li Liangmei faring these days? After Huang Huang [7806 3874], secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, took an interest in his case, he has successfully staged a full "comeback."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S 1982 POPULATION CENSUS EXAMINED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 6, 25 Dec 84
pp 11-18

[Article by You Yunzhong [3266 0336 0022]: "Credibility of China's 1982
Population Census"*]

[Text] Introduction

The credibility of the data of the population census can be measured by the total population obtained by census and the error from the content of the census. The error of the census can be examined through the inspection of the consistency of the data, the comparison of the results of the census with other similar data, and by spot checks after the census. Spot checks after the Chinese 1982 census showed that there was very small incidence of duplication in this census (.015 percent). The errors in the categories of age, sex, birth and death were also too small to be mentioned.¹ From the result of a 10 percent sampling pool, we can analyze the credibility of the content of the census in detail. In this article, we chose some census items, discussed their characteristics and examined their consistency, comparing them with the same items from different sources. The items we examined include age, sex, marital status, education, birth, death and employment.

Since the resumption of collection of statistical data on population, society and economics has occurred for just a few years, and the results just beginning to be published, the source of usable data for this article was very limited, and the data obtained and the data from the census were not all comparable. The major data used in this article included the age and sex distribution of the Chinese 1964 census, the statistical numbers for population and the economy in "1981 Nian Zhong Guo Tongji Nianjian" [1981 Chinese Statistics Yearbook], and the results of a 1982 spot survey of the Chinese birth rate per thousand population. The comparison of the survey of women's fertility rate and the population census has special meaning. This survey was conducted by the Chinese National Family Planning Commission in September 1982. It used the standard time of census as the standard time of the survey (0 hour, 1 July 1982), and names and addresses from the census as the sample selecting criteria. But

*This article represents the point of view of the author, and not necessarily that of the United Nations.

the investigators were different in the two surveys, and its design was also different from the design of the spot check after the census.² Since the time of the survey and that of the census was only 2 months apart, it can be considered as a spot check, which was completely independent of the census, after the second census. Hence it is one of the most important pieces of data to evaluate the results of the census.

Age and Sex

The results of the 10 percent sampling pool of the census population gave the numbers of population of each age. This age data possesses the following characteristics: first, there is no deviation in age distribution. The examination according to Whipple index showed male population 102.1, female 101.9; according to Myer index both male and female 3.0. This age distribution not only showed in the national level, it also showed in the local and the past national data, including the population age distribution of Hebei, Henan and Zhejiang Provinces of 1982 census, and the spot check age distribution of Wuxi in 1980.

Second, there are certain age groups under age 35 showing an abnormal curve, this clearly reflected the influence on the birth and death situation during the recent huge fluctuation in Chinese society (Figure 1). For example, the low birth population between 1958 and 1962 reflected the low birth and high death rate in those years. The continuing gradual decrease of the birth population after 1969, reflected the accomplishment of the task of birth control in recent years. The population of the age 0 group is higher than any group from age 1 to age 6. This reflects that although in 1980 the legal marriage age was raised, the real marriage age was actually lowered, and also showed the influence of an improvement in rural life after the rural area practiced the "Responsive Production System."

Third, the population distribution of the people born in or before 1930 is relatively smooth, this can be explained that this period is the time of high birth and high death rate, the population growth is steady. The population between 1937 and 1949 is slightly lower indicating the influence of the war and upheaval in the country.

In Figure 2, the population survival rate between the 1964 and 1982 census, we see that the age curves of 1964 and 1982 are very consistent. In these 18 years between the two census, the survival rate of age 40 and above is very smooth, of age below 40 shows small ups and downs, and, except for the group of age 15 to nearly 30 (1964 age), in general, the survival rate of women is higher than that of men.

Comparing the survival rate obtained from the census using every 5 years as an age group, to the survival rates from the average life expectancy of 60 and 65 of the South Asia actuarial tables of the United Nations, it shows that except the groups of very young and very old male, the survival rate from census and that from the actuarial tables are very close. The survival rate from the census is just in between the survival rates of the two actuarial tables, and the survival rate of women is even closer (Figure 3). The closeness of the survival rates explains that the level of death rate in the period between the

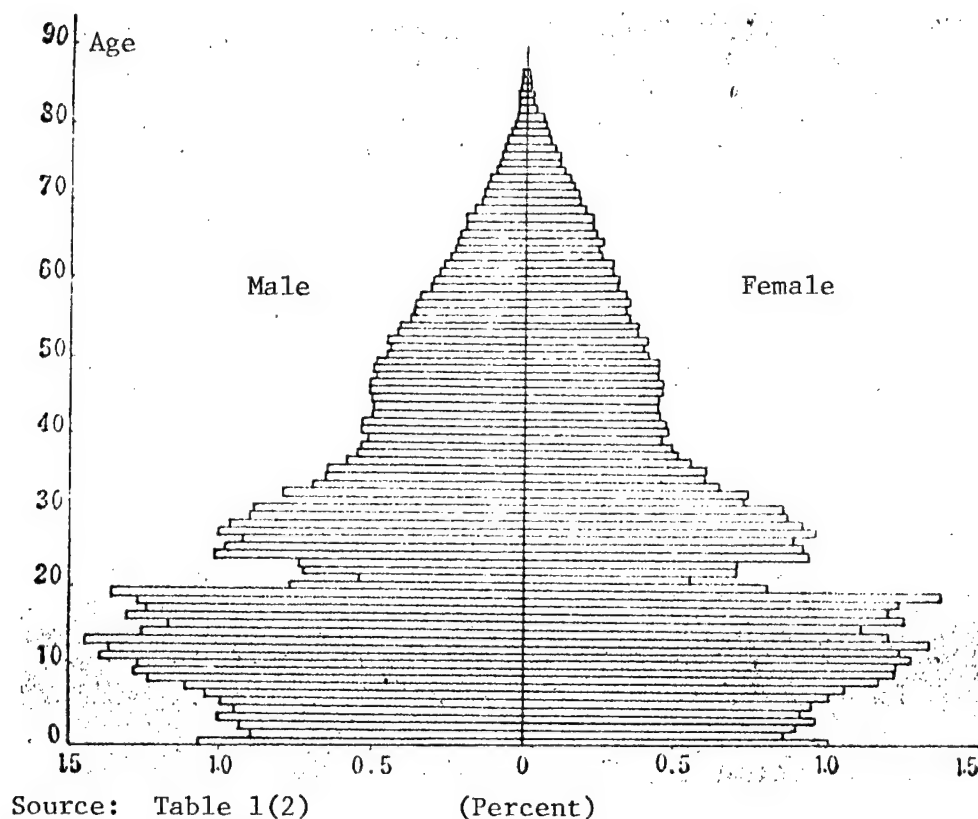


Figure 1. Population Age Pyramid

Table 1. The Result of Age Data Examined With Whipple Index and Myer Index From the Census of 1953, 1964 and 1982

Census time		Whipple Index		Myer Index	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
National	1982	102.0	101.9	3.01	2.97
National	1964	101.8	102.0	0.42	0.46
National	1953	102.4	102.6	1.10	1.26
Hebei	1982	101.9	101.7	3.19	3.15
Henan	1982	102.2	102.5	3.19	3.15
Zhejiang	1982	101.5	101.7	3.31	3.16
Wuxi	1980	106.8	104.8	2.52	1.97

Sources: (1) Office of Population Census and National Statistic Bureau, the State Council, China, "1982 Nian Zhong Guo Renkou Pucha (Zhuyao Shuzi)" [1982 Chinese Population Census (Major Figures)], (Abbreviated as "Zhuyao Shuzi" later), China Statistics Publishing House, Beijing, October 1982.

(2) Office of Population Census and National Statistic Bureau, the State Council, China, "Zhong Hua Ren Min Gong He Guo 1982 Nian Renkou Pucha 10 Percent Chouyang Huizong Zhuyao Shuzi" [The Collective Major Figures of the 10 Percent Sampling of the 1982 Population Census of
[sources continued]

the People's Republic of China] (Abbreviated as "10 Percent Paogao" later), Beijing, July 1983, Table 19.

(3) Office of the Third National Population Census Leading Group, State Council, China "Jiangsu Sheng Wuxi Shi He Wuxi Xian Pucha Shidian Hueizung Ziliao," [The Collective Data of the Testing Census of Wuxi City and Wuxi County of Jiangsu Province], China Statistics Publishing House, Beijing, July 1982, Table 2.

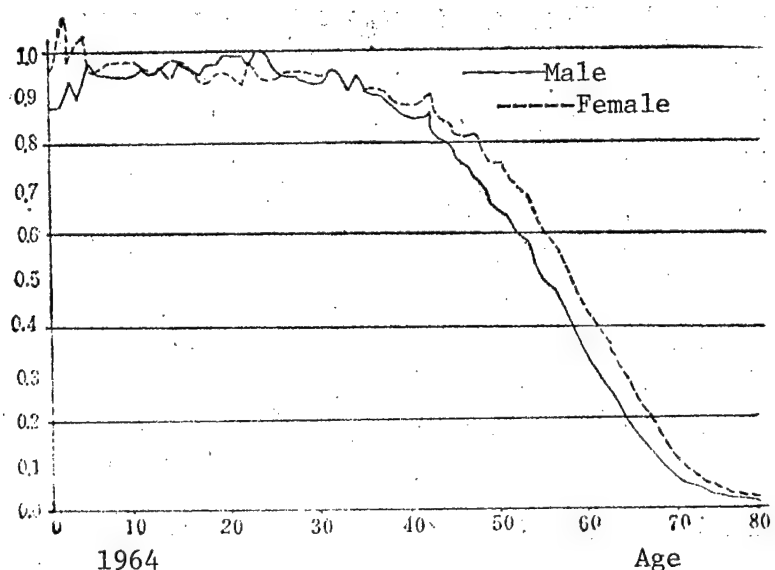


Figure 2. The Survival Rates of Different Sexes Between the 1964 and 1982 Census

Sources: (1) Table 1.

(2) Office of Population Census and National Statistics Bureau, the State Council, China, "1982 Nian Zhong Guo Renkou Pucha (Zhuyao Shuzi)" [1982 Chinese Population Census (Major Figures)], China Statistics Publishing House, Beijing, October 1982. Table 5 Appendix

two census, if expressed by the average life expectancy from birth, is approximately 60 years. This value is in between the two officially estimated values of life expectancy of most Chinese provinces: 67 to 68 between 1975 to 1980, and 57 in 1957.³

The sex ratio (male to female) in 1982 is 106.3; in 1964, 105.5; and in 1953, 106.0. They are in the same level, and are one of the higher ones in the world. This high sex ratio indicates that the male survival rate is higher than the female among the population born before 1950. In this period of time, war, famine, natural catastrophe, and other social upheavals produced a more disadvantageous influence on women, as a result, the death rate of women is higher (Table 2). The relative low sex ratio in the age 20 to 30 group reflects the abnormal phenomenon of birth and death in the early 1960's.

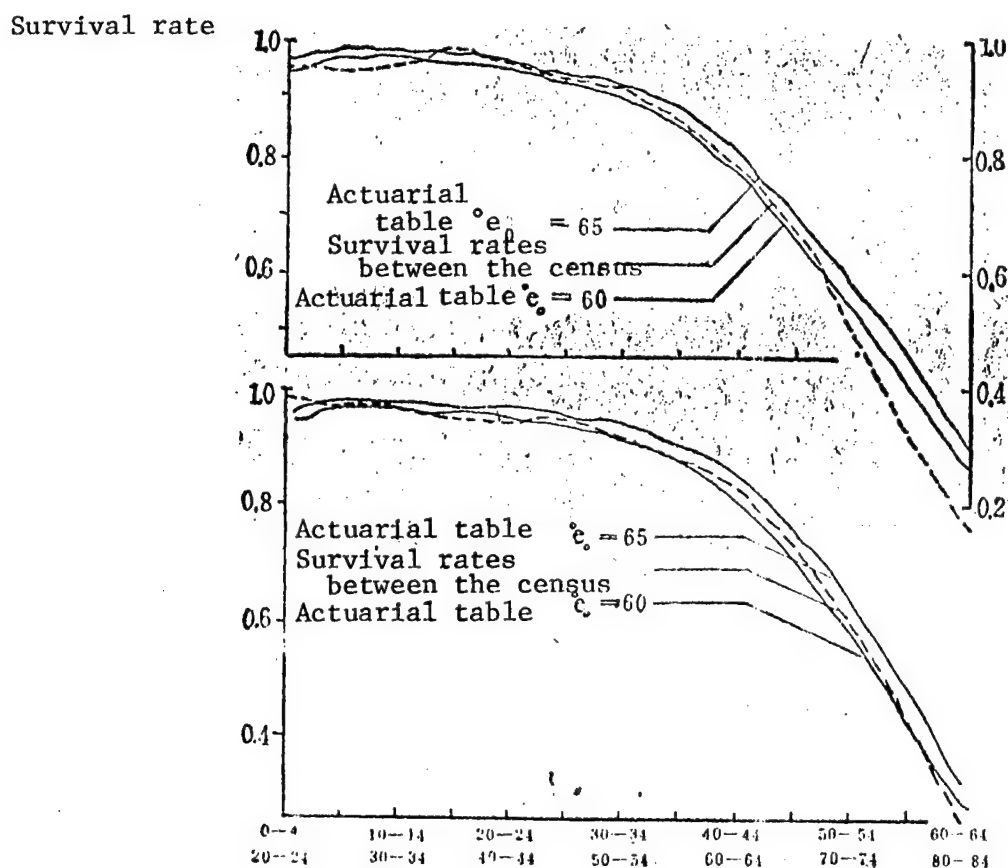


Figure 3. 20 Years Survival Rate, 1964-1982 Census* and South Asia Actuarial Table

*20 years survival rate calculated from the survival rate between the 1964 and 1982 census.

Sources: (1) Table 2.
(2) United Nations, ECOSOC, "Actuarial Tables of the Developing Countries," New York, 1982.

As to the population born between 1922 and 1948, there is not much difference in sex ratio in 1982 and 1964. This also indicates the high consistency among these two census. There is a slight decrease in the sex ratio among the population born between 1949 and 1962. The higher difference between the two census among the older age group is due to the influence of aging population.

However, the sex ratios calculated from the data of the women's fertility survey are lower than those calculated from the data of the census, particularly in the older age group (Table 2). This difference is probably due to the omission of men in many cases since the men were not the main target of the survey. This problem was also shown in the comparison of the survey data from the countries which participated in the world women's fertility survey, e.g. Malaysia, Philippines, and Turkey, and the data from their census.⁴ From the comparison of the women's age distribution from the census and that from the survey, it is certain that the difference is mainly from the omission of the men in the Chinese survey and not from the repeated survey of women. But as to the

Table 2. The Sex Ratios of Different Age Groups From the Census of 1964 and 1982, and From the Women's Fertility Survey

Age (1982)	1982 Census	Sex ratio 1964 census	1982 Survey
Total	106.3 ^{#*}	105.5 [*]	103 ⁺
0-4	107.2	--	107
5-9	106.2	--	106
10-14	106.1	--	107
15-19	103.6	--	102
20-24	103.8	108.4	101
25-29	106.6	109.3	102
30-34	108.2	110.0	103
35-39	111.3	107.4	102
40-44	114.2	111.0	107
45-49	112.2	113.0	105
50-54	111.8	111.4	105
55-59	106.6	109.3	103
60-64	100.3	106.0	99
65-69	91.7	102.9	94
70-74	81.4	96.8	81
75-79	68.4	88.5	69
80-84	57.3	82.5	59

+Taiwan and Tibet excluded.

*Taiwan excluded.

[#]Military people are included in the total but not in the separate age groups.

Sources: (1) China, "Xhuyao Shuzi" [Major Figures], Table 5 in Appendix; and "10 Percent Baogao" [10 Percent Report], Table 1.

(2) Liu Chunme, Li Zhu, "Renkou De Xingbie Goucheng," [The Sex Structure of the Population], published in "Quankuo Qianfenzhiyi Shengyulu Chouyang Diaocha Fenxi," ("Renkou Yu Jingji" 1983 Nian Xhuan), [The Analysis of the Sampling Survey of National Birth Rate per Thousand, (Population and Economy, 1983 Special Issue)], Beijing, July 1983 pp 145-151.

population of females, the percentage ratios of each age group, using every 5 years as a group, starting from age 15-19 through 45-49, obtained from the census and the survey are basically the same, i.e. 24.8, 14.7, 18.0, 14.1, 10.3, 9.1 and 9.0⁵ from the census; and 24.8 14.5, 18.2, 13.9, 10.3, 9.1 and 9.2⁶ from the survey.

Marital Status

The census provides the numbers of unmarried, married, divorced and widowed population both male and female with age 15 and older. The women's fertility survey provides the numbers of unmarried, married for the first time, remarried, divorced and widowed women from age 15 to 49. The percentage ratio of the unmarried, married, divorced and widowed from the census is 31.6, 67.1, 0.2 and 1.1⁷; while the ratio from the survey is 31.5, 67.4, 0.2 and 0.9.⁸ Besides,

the ratios of unmarried to married females in each age group obtained from both the census and the survey are very consistent. Since the two inspections were performed completely independently, their high similarity indicates not only the consistency of the data but also the high reliability.

Education

Both the census and the women's fertility survey provide the data in the categories related to the cultural and education level. The population ratios of the education level groups, i.e. illiterate, semiliterate, grade school, junior high school, high school, and college, of women age 15 to 49 are 35.6 percent, 30.8 percent, 22.9 percent, 10.1 percent and 0.6 percent⁹ from the census, and 37.2 percent, 30.4 percent, 22.3 percent, 9.6 percent and 0.5 percent from the survey.¹⁰ The age distributions of each group from both sources are astonishingly similar. This also indicates the consistency and high reliability of the census and the survey.

Birth

From the census, the total birth population in 1981 is 20,632,000 (except the births in Taiwan and Tibet), with 52 percent male. The approximate birth rate in 1981 was estimated as 2.089 percent.¹¹ From the fertility survey, the total birth population of the same year is 21,027,000 (except the births in Taiwan and Tibet), with 51.9 percent male and the estimated approximate birth rate 2.129 percent.¹² According to the Communiqué of 1982 National Economical Planning and Execution Situation, the approximate birth rate in 1982 is 2.109 percent (except the births in Taiwan, but includes the one in Tibet).¹³ The last birth rate was obtained from a spot check of population change in January 1983. Although the sources of the three birth rates are different, the results are very similar.

There is a slight difference in the numbers of the birth population between the census and the survey, if they are categorized by the six regions in China (Table 3). Mostly, in the same region, the census gave higher birth numbers than the survey. The sex ratio nationally of the new born is 108.5 from the census, and 107.8 from the survey. In the north region, the sex ratio is 108.1 from the census, and 105.3 from the survey; in the midsouth, 109.4 and 110.4; and in the southwest, 107.3 and 104.1, respectively. The difference is noticeable. It is not very clear whether this difference to a great extent is due to the errors in the spot check. The data from the census is obtained on the basis of the whole country's population, while the sample of the survey is also based on a large population. Since the detailed results of the spot check of population change is not yet obtainable, it is not possible to comment on this right now.

Through the women's fertility survey, the age group fertility rate for 1981 is obtained. The numbers of new borns of different age groups of mothers are obtained from the census, but since the female population of different age groups in 1981 is not available, the birth rate of each age group cannot be calculated directly. However, by using the numbers of the female population

Table 3. 1981 the Sex Ratio and Population of New Borns in the Six Regions of China According to the Census and the Survey

Region	Number of births (thousands)			Sex ratio of the new borns	
	Census	Survey*	Error (percent)	Census	Survey
National	20,631	21,027	1.9	108.5	107.8
North	2,491	2,549	2.3	108.1	105.3
Northeast	1,680	1,173	5.5	107.2	108.6
East	5,517	5,558	0.7	109.2	108.3
Midsouth	6,012	6,134	1.9	109.4	110.4
Southwest	3,365	3,419	1.6	107.3	104.1
Northwest	1,557	1,600	2.8	107.3	107.1

*The numbers obtained from the survey have been adjusted for comparison. Numbers from both the census and the survey exclude those of Taiwan and Tibet.

Sources: (1) China, "Zhuyao Zhuizi" [Major Figures], Table 7.

(2) Liu Chunmei, Li Zhu, same as last table.

of different age groups in 1982 and the birth population in 1981, the birth rates of different ages can be estimated. Comparing these birth rates and those obtained from the survey shows a slight difference among the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. However, the total birth rate from both sources is 2.6 (Table 4).

Table 4. The 1981 Age Group Birth Rates Estimated From the Census and the Survey

Age	Census*	Survey	Age	Census*	Survey
Total	2.615	2.631	30-34	0.0855	0.0704
15-19	0.0061	0.0152	35-39	0.0329	0.0306
20-24	0.1450	0.1818	40-44	0.0142	0.0128
25-29	0.2631	0.2131	45-49	0.0031	0.0022

*Estimated according to the number of births in 1981, number of surviving infants in 1982, and number of female in 1982.

Sources: (1) China, "10 Percent Baogao" [10 Percent Report], Table 52.

(2) Chen Shengli, "Sishier Nian (1940-1981 Nian) Lai Funu De Shengyu Zhuangkuang," "Renkou Yu Jingji," [The Situation of Women's Childbearing in 42 Years, (1940-1981), Population and Economy] Table 2.

Death

The death data according to age groups from the census has not been published, but the recent death rate can be indirectly estimated by using Brass technique.

It can also be directly estimated by using the birth numbers for 1981 and 1982, and the population of the age 0 group in 1982. Then by comparing these estimated numbers with the other existing death data, the consistency of these data can be inspected.

Table 5 shows the estimated ${}_xQ_0$ values (the death rate from birth to age X), their corresponding infant mortality by using Brass technique, and the corresponding life expectancy from the actuarial tables. When the South Asia actuarial table was used, from ${}_2Q_0$, ${}_3Q_0$, and ${}_5Q_0$ (approximately the death situations 2, 3 and 5 years ago), it showed that the infant mortalities are all around 5.4-6.0 percent. The correspondent life expectancy is around 68 or 69, which is the same as the official published life expectancy of 1975-1980. But if the Far East actuarial tables were used in the estimation, the corresponding life expectancy would only be 58 or 60 years. In fact, no matter which actuarial tables is used, from ${}_2Q_0$, ${}_3Q_0$, and ${}_5Q_0$, it shows that the infant mortality is in the range of 5-6 percent.

The other method is through the birth population of 1981 (20,689,704), the population of age 0 group in the middle of 1982 (20,810,808) and the birth population of 1982 (estimated 21,262,000 from the approximate birth rate in 1982) to directly estimate the infant mortality. From the data of the women's fertility survey in 1982, in the 1981-1982 period, the birth population of the later half of each year is 56.3 percent of the birth population of the whole year, 53.3 percent in 1960-1969, and 52.9 percent in 1970-1979.¹⁴

Table 5. The Death Rate From Birth to Age X (${}_xQ_0$), Corresponding Infant Mortality (IMR), and Life Expectancy From Birth (e_0^0)

Age of women	Average number of births	Average survival rate	IMR from actuarial tables		Age of children	${}_xQ_0$	e_0^0 from actuarial tables	
			South Asia	Far East			South Asia	Far East
15-19	0.0997	--	--	--	1	0.102	--	--
20-24	0.0726	0.0621	0.0594	0.0609	2	0.071	67.5	58.0
25-29	0.0686	0.0557	0.0535	0.0543	3	0.067	69.0	60.0
30-34	0.0805	0.0598	0.0582	0.0593	5	0.080	67.8	58.5
35-39	0.1053	0.0669	0.0684	0.0673	10	0.103	65.3	56.1
40-44	0.1313	0.0806	0.0803	0.0766	15	0.128	62.5	53.5
45-49	0.1659	0.0923	0.0952	0.0858	20	0.163	59.2	51.0

Sources: (1) China, "10 Percent Baogao" [10 Percent Report], Table 51.
 (2) United Nations, ECOSOC, "Actuarial Tables for the Developing Countries," New York, 1982.

However, there were 11.69 million infants born in the later half of 1981. As to the first half of 1982, the ratio of birth population cannot be the same as those of 1980-1981, i.e., 43.5 percent. The women's fertility survey indicated that since 1981, the increase in births started from a certain time after the middle of 1981. Thus, if using 43.5 percent, the birth population of first

half of 1981 will fail to calculate. If the birth population ratio of the first half of the year to the whole year of the sixties and seventies are used, i.e. 47 percent, then the birth population is 9,993,000. However, if 43.5 percent is used, the estimated birth population is 9,249,000.

Suppose these two estimated values are the maximum and minimum values, then between July 1981 and June 1982 the total birth number is at least 20,939,000, and at most 21,683,000. According to the minimum value, the infant mortality is .6 percent, which is not acceptable. According to the maximum value, the infant mortality is 4 percent, which is more reasonable.

There was a national population sampling survey in 1978. The infant mortality estimated from the data of this survey is 1.7 percent. Comparing M_x values of population age 5 and under of the 1978 data to those of South Asia (or Far East) actuarial tables, the corresponding M_x values from age 1 to 4 are very close, but the two M_0 values show very big differences (Table 6). The low value of M_0 and high value of M_1 are possibly due to the result of reporting infants which died at age 0 as age 1. Many parents reported their infants which die before age 1 as age 1. The phenomenon of miss-checking of some of the infant deaths also exists.

The levels of infant mortality estimated from the methods mentioned above are not quite consistent. There are several explanations for the inconsistency: a possibility of problems in the data, or a possibility of problems in the estimating methods. First, in the 1978 sampling survey, the phenomenon of miss-checking is very obvious, thus the level of infant mortality is estimated lower than the real value; second, Brass technique is not suited for the estimation of Chinese death rate, because in the sixties and seventies, there was a big disturbance in the levels of birth and death in our country. The life expectancies from birth obtained from $20Q_0$, $15Q_0$, and $10Q_0$ show the rapid decrease of death rate in the past 20 years; third, the age mode of the death rate of China is different from any actuarial tables.

Table 6. The Death Rates of Population Age 5 and Under Based on the 1978 Sampling Survey and the Actuarial Tables of South Asia and the Far East

Age	0	1	2	3	4
1978 census	0.01656	0.01211	0.00828	0.00566	0.00376
South Asia ($e_0 = 64$)	0.07388	0.01399	0.00769	0.00516	0.00379
Far East ($e_0 = 54$)	0.07477	0.1517	0.00836	0.00561	0.00412

Sources: (1) China, State Council, Office of Population Census, "Disanci Quanguo Renkou Pucha Zongbiao" [The Complete Tables of the Third National Population Census], February 1982, p 71.
 (2) United Nations, same as last table.

Although the age mode of survival rate between the census of 1964 and 1982 are similar to that of actuarial tables of South Asia, the differences among very young and very old males are very large. Hence, the infant mortality, although it is not as high as the one obtained from the Brass technique, is higher than the level estimated from the data of 1978 survey. By a direct method, the infant mortality was estimated at 4 percent, which represented a reasonable but still relatively high level (based on the data from the census, our country's infant mortality is 3.47 percent in 1981).

Employment and Categories of Occupations

According to the census, there were 521,378,000 people employed in 1982. But according to labor statistics data from administrative sources the number of people employed is 432.8 million. The difference of 88 million between the two values is a very large figure. There are two reasons for the big difference: first is the difference in the concept. The working population is constituted from those "participating in work for the society and obtaining reward from their work or income from the management," but the statistic data from the administration did not indicate clearly in which period of time this working population exists.¹⁵ The more important thing is that the labor force data collected from the census is about people age 15 and above, while the data from the administration generally includes those in the labor force age 16 and above. The second is the error in the data collecting process. The reporting system to higher levels, the control of the statistical data and the sorting and processing of the data of the administration are believed to be not as good as those of the census. It is impossible for 88 million of jobless people to get jobs in a short 6 month period before the census.

To examine the data, it is observed that the major difference between these two numbers happens in the categories of agriculture and industry (processing industry). From the census, there are 384 million people working in agriculture and related jobs, and 70 million people in the processing industry and related jobs, while the data from the administration only indicates 312 million and 58 million in these two categories (Table 7).

Some attention should be paid to the fact that the job categories for the census was developed on the basis of the United Nations "International Standard for Economic Activity and Categorization of Occupations" (ISIC).¹⁶ This is not completely the same as the job categories from the statistical data of the administration. But, the census data was roughly categorized by using the method of categorizing the statistical data of the administration. The job distributions of the working population from the two data sources did not show much difference (except for agriculture). The ratio of agriculture population is 74 percent from the census and 72 percent from the statistics of the administration (Table 7). In China, the agricultural economy occupies a very important position, three quarters of the labor force is engaged in agricultural work, so there is not much influence on the major job distribution by using a different categorizing system. It will be very helpful to understand the difference on the working population between the statistical data from the administration and the data from the census if the job distribution from the data of the census can be further collected and categorized one more time

Table 7. Labor Forces According to the Professions, From the Census Data (Middle of 1982), and the Statistical Data of the Administration (End of 1981)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Census population 10³</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Statistics population 10³</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	521,380	100	432,800	100
Industry	69,970	13.4	57,960	13.4
Construction and exploration of natural resources	11,710	2.2	12,740	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, water source protection and meteorology	384,340	73.7	311,710	72.0
Communication, transportation post and telecommunication	9,020	1.7	8,330	1.9
Commerce catering trade, service trade and supply and distribution of commodities	17,870	3.5	17,220	4.0
Municipal public utilities	1,490	0.3	1,570	0.4
Science research, culture, education, health care and social welfare	17,690	3.4	16,450	3.8
Finance, insurance	1,020	0.2	980	0.2
National organizations and mass organizations	8,010	1.5	5,550	1.3
Others	250	0.0	290	0.0

Sources: (1) China, "10 Percent Baogao" [10 Percent Report], Table 37.
(2) China, "1981 Nian Zhong Guo Tongji Nianjian" [China Statistics Yearbook 1981] pp 106, 108.

according to the population age 16 and above. Since there are several decades' material in the administration's labor data, by combining these data and those from the census, the variation of the labor forces and occupational structure can be investigated.

Occupation and Education

From the collected results of the 10 percent sampling, information on the overlapping of the categories of the education and the occupations of the labor force is obtained. There are some abnormalities in the data, but since these abnormalities are very small, they will not influence the reliability. For instance, in this sample there are 96,000 persons in a special and technical field who are illiterate or semi-illiterate, these include 35,950 medical and health personnel, 17,550 engineers, agricultural and forestry technical personnel, 3,940 teachers and 1,320 scientists.¹⁷ The Census Office discovered this abnormal situation during its data sorting and processing stage. Through an investigation, it was discovered that those professionals are indeed illiterate

or semi-illiterate, but engaged in traditional special and technical work. The other abnormal phenomenon is indeed due to the errors from input, coding, and spot checking of the data. According to the directions, the people who performed the census should record the equivalent educational level for people lacking formal education as their educational level. But obviously some who performed the census just considered those people as illiterate.

To mention these abnormal phenomenon from the report of the census, will help us to understand the level and types of errors. This reminds the user of the data, while analyzing any results from the census, to use a critical viewpoint in treating the data. This also sets a very good example to the people who deal with the census and other data and helps them to investigate the conceptual and methodological problems causing these abnormal phenomena, and further to improve the task of data collection.

Conclusion

The 1982 census provides considerable reliable information for many uses. The characteristics of the majority of the population under the investigation possesses a high consistency when comparing not only among the data from the census itself but with other data sources. Combining the other population, social and economical data, this census provides a clear picture of the population condition of China. The data also raised the concept and definition of some methodology used in the census and the various characteristics of the population and the problems related to the processing technique of obtaining the data. These problems need to be discussed, the methods and techniques need to be improved and modernized. This census has established a solid foundation, and from these foundations the population data collection system can be strengthened and further developed.

FOOTNOTES

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5. Office of Population Census and National Statistics Bureau, the State Council, China, "Zhonghua Renmin Gonghe Guo 1982 Nian Renkou Pucha 10 Percent Chouyang Huizong Zhuyao Shuzi" [The Collective Major Figures of the 10 Percent Sampling of the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China, Beijing, July 1983, Table 46.
6. Zhong Guochen "Dangqian Yuling Funu De Hunyin Zhuangkuang," "Renkou Yu Jingji," [The Current Marriage Situation of Childbearing Age Women, Population and Economy], same as above, pp 109-111.
7. China, op. cit. Ref 5.
8. Op. cit. Ref 6.
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10. Zhao Jianmin, Sun Jinghua, "Yuling Funu De Wenhua Chengdu yu Shengyu Shuiping," "Renkou Yu Jingji," [The Degree of Education and Level of Child Birth of Childbearing Age Women, Population and Economy], same as above, pp 80-82.
11. China, "1982 Nian Xiong Guo Renkou Pucha (Zhuyao Shuzi)" [1982 Chinese Population Census (Major Figures)], Table 8; the birth rate of the major 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is 2.09 percent.
12. Li Bohua, "Chouyang Diaocha Zhunquexing De Pingjia," "Renkou Yu Jingji," [The Evaluation of the Accuracy of a Sampling Survey, Population and Economy], same as above, pp 23-29.
13. China, National Statistics Bureau, "1982 Nian Zhong Guo Guomin Jingji Jihua Zhixing Qingkuang Gongbao" [The Communique of 1982 National Economical Planning and Execution Situation], Beijing, 29 April 1983, Section 10.
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16. United Nations, Dept. of Statistics, "The International Categorization Standard of Economical Activity," New York, 1968.
17. Op. cit. Ref 5, Table 40.

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CSO: 4005/508

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARY RIDES CREST OF REFORM

Beijing BAOGAO WENXUE [REPORTAGE] in Chinese No 2, 1985 pp 10-17

[Article by Qiao Mao [0829 6701]: "A Profile of a Reform-minded Provincial Party Committee Secretary"]

[Text] In the arena of competition known as life, time is the chief judge and we are all athletes.

In the race for agricultural development in Jilin Province, if we compare the achievements over the past 2 years (1982-83) with those in the 32-year period between 1949 and 1981, time will declare the former a winner.

In the old days, we stumbled along haltingly, apparently more senile than time itself. It took us over 32 years to increase the province's total grain output by just 9.2 billion catties.

In the last 2 years, it seemed that we became time's favored ones overnight. We glowed with health and our arms were strong. Peasants in our hometowns spent more than 800,000 yuan on firecrackers alone, which they set off to celebrate a bumper harvest. This would have been unthinkable in the past.

Agriculture in Jilin developed faster in the last 2 years than in the entire preceding 32 years. This was a miracle created by the rural reform of the CPC Central Committee in the vast expanse of land to the east of Shan-haidguan, the fruit of much sweaty labors by our province's 15 million peasants, and a victory for the Provincial CPC Committee which steadfastly follows the principles of the CPC Central Committee. Here we must mention a person, a member of the CPC Central Committee and a leading cadre--Comrade Zhang Gensheng [1728 2704 3932], secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, who was in charge of agriculture a few years ago.

He Volunteered for the Post

When he first arrived in Jilin, Comrade Zhang Gensheng was only 56 years old. His tall, lean frame--he is far from heavy even now--led many people to believe that he was sickly and might not be able to shoulder the onerous task of taking care of agriculture. It was not long before they discovered that strange things were happening. His secretary and driver were the first people to get nervous.

When the standing committee was not in session or when there were no other meetings, the newly-arrived provincial party committee secretary loved to visit the countryside. Even on the 1 or 2 days between meetings, he would also drive to the country. Furthermore, he insisted on setting off in the early morning so as to leave town before the streets were clogged with traffic and people on their way to work. Similarly, after a hard day's work in the country, he would insist on heading back to town after supper, even though the sun had already sunk below the western horizon and the moon hung high in the eastern sky. He would brush aside suggestions by comrades in the county that he retire early for the night, since he had had a busy day, saying, "Let's go. Otherwise we will be spending the better part of tomorrow on the road." Fireflies glowed in the path of the headlights. The young secretary could not help yawning. But the provincial party secretary sat ramrod straight throughout the journey, thinking and strategizing.

He is incredibly energetic, with a step as brisk as that of an experienced farmer. Whether the party was climbing hilly terrain or walking through ditches in the fields, some of the younger members of his staff often failed to keep up with him. Once the group was at Qijia Commune in Shuangyang County. It was drizzling and the ground was very muddy. But his mind was set on inspecting the fields and nobody could stop him from going out. When he came back, cornflowers were stuck on his hair, mud was all over the legs of his trousers and his black canvas shoes were turned into water shoes. Looking more like a seasoned farmer than ever, he said smilingly, "The crops in this area are doing very well. The corn has not gone bald at the top."

Examples abound of his deep sense of time. "It is already noon. Lunch is ready in the country," comrades accompanying him reminded the secretary. He looked up, took a glance at the sky and said, "Let's just have something here. What's the point of traveling all that distance for a meal?" He loves vegetables; soybean sauce, found in the homes of ordinary people in the rural areas, and freshly picked scallion are his favorites. In the eyes of the cadres and peasants at the grassroots level, he is a distinguished guest who is yet extremely easy to please. At the end of a meal, he sometimes rests briefly and sometimes leaves right away. He rushes from place to place--attracted by peasants caught in the tide of reform and determined to speed up the pace of reform. As he is always in a hurry, many comrades at the provincial and local levels have described him as an "impatient person." It is a sense of urgency, a "common failing" among reformers. Whenever he arrives at a place, even before local comrades can say a word of greeting, he will go straight to the point, "How is the year's harvest... seeds... chemical fertilizers... commune- and brigade-run enterprises...specialized households... doubling output value..." He is not one for small talk.

He moves around with a small notebook in hand, making detailed notes of everything, from local conditions that he sees to ideas that suddenly flash across his mind. He never depends on his secretary and drafts his own speeches, among other things. There were occasions when he stayed up all night to write the speech to be delivered at a meeting the next day.

He has an excellent memory, probably as a result of his notetaking habit. Without referring to his notes, he can often correct a comrade, "Wrong, wrong."

The percentage you mentioned yesterday was..." Consequently, comrades working with him must be all attention and very meticulous about every detail. It is quite hard to muddle through in the hope that he will be fooled." In the same way that he admits his own shortcomings and errors, he permits his subordinates to make mistakes in the course of reform. You have done something which helps reform. If anything goes wrong, he will take responsibility for it and on no account will he allow his subordinates to be embarrassed. He may criticize whatever you have done which harms the cause of reform, but after you mend your ways, he is not going to bear you a grudge. He pushes for reform whenever he goes. Many comrades in the province and at the local level have this comment, "When you work with Comrade Zhang Gensheng, you must be very energetic. You cannot afford to fool around."

But the lot of a provincial party committee secretary who goes around campaigning for the cause of reform and makes painstaking efforts to devise reform strategies cannot be an easy one. The following incident is illustrative. Last summer, he was on the road in the hills of Changbaishan, eager to get to his destination. Dark clouds suddenly blanketed the blue sky and rain started pouring down. The narrow, winding path in Panshan was flanked by a cliff on one side and a precipice on the other. The wheels of his car at times spun, at times skidded. The driver was scared to death but Zhang Gensheng took everything in stride. After covering 800 li in 1 day, they finally got to see the clouds disappear, giving way to a rainbow. Why does he put up with such hazards and hardships?

To enable Jilin's agricultural development to catch up with the times, to set up a commodity grain base for the country's four modernizations.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng first decided to go to work in Jilin in 1979. It was partly a sentimental move.

Then Vice Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, he was instructed to inspect Jilin and made two such trips in a year. What did he see? On the one hand, with its Changbaishan and Songhuajiang, rich soil and fertile land, the province is naturally very well endowed: put in the soil the stick you use to light a fire and you will have a towering tree before long. On the other hand, Jilin's peasants generally lacked initiative. Agricultural development was sluggish, even stagnant in some places. People toiled from morning to night and still could not grow enough to feed themselves. Even indebtedness was commonplace. "Adverse conditions" had robbed the peasants of their hardworking quality. At the same time, the soil had become increasingly infertile. It was in those years that the state asked Jilin to allocate 300 million catties of grain, a demand which this agricultural province, widely known as the "granary," was hard pressed to meet.

Back in Beijing, Comrade Zhang Gensheng was deep in thought: "Jilin Province has unique natural conditions and tremendous potentials for agricultural development. The state has high hopes for the province. Jilin's agriculture can and should be developed much further..."

He might have left Jilin physically, but his heart was still in it. He was so obsessed with the contrast between the province's vast stretch of fertile land

and its poor yields that he could neither eat nor sleep peacefully. The state needed grains. As a senior cadre, he realized that a large socialist state like ours cannot depend on the importation of millions of tons of grain each year on a long-term basis, which will be a serious drag on the four modernizations. This is why the CPC Central Committee has made the development of agriculture and the rural areas its top priority. And in the responsibility system and "contracting" system we have already detected a ray of hope for China's agriculture. It follows that the responsibility system might also be the key to breaking the impasse in Jilin's agriculture. The problem now was to find someone to turn the key.

After mulling over the question, he transformed what was originally a personal sentimental feeling into a noble sense of mission and volunteered to work in Jilin, despite the risk it posed for him. He confided to the leading cadres on the CPC Central Committee, "How many more 56 years can I have?"

Comrades Wang Chen [3769 7201] and Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849] supported his resolve while Comrade Wang Renzhong [3769 0117 6850] applauded his courage.

He carried no military orders, yet as he left for his post, he felt like a general going into combat. In the waning days of 1979 this Hebei native--can it be that that part of the country produces many passionate, tragic heroic types?--who took part in the revolution at the age of 14 and has been a county CPC committee secretary, a prefectural CPC committee secretary and a provincial CPC committee secretary, stepped out of Shanhaiguan and made his way to the majestic building housing the provincial CPC committee on the west side of Stalin Street in Changchun.

Let the Spring Breeze Green the Land to the East of Shanhaiguan

Comrade Zhang Gensheng may be impatient but he is not rash. He is experienced enough to know that reform is a touchy and difficult issue. Ideally, one should seize the day as if there were no tomorrow. Practically, however, one should also be very cautious. How to play the chess game of Jilin agriculture demands very lengthy consideration.

In February 1980, he made a speech entitled "Liberate Our Ideas and Revive Our Economy" at a provincial CPC committee working conference. This was apparently a trial balloon from the new secretary who had little idea what the opinions of the various cadres were, despite his more or less complete understanding of the agricultural conditions in the province. He did not know whether his views would prove acceptable to most cadres.

The conference hall was very quiet. Everybody was listening to his speech with rapt attention. But it was impossible to tell offhand from their concentrated looks which way his audience was leaning.

As he kept on speaking, he suddenly noticed something unusual going on in the hall. Some people were whispering to one another, while others showed a sparkle of joy in their eyes--people began to respond, which was a good sign. He raised his voice.

When he came to the point where he urged the audience to be flexible and imaginative, get rid of old restrictions and adopt various methods in order to turn impoverished villages into rich ones, a tidal wave of excitement swept across the conference hall, until then as still as a placid lake. He saw people lean forward while thunderous applause engulfed the entire room--an expression of support by the people for him and his vision of changing the face of Jilin. His confidence thus boosted, the new provincial party CPC committee secretary began to put his ideas into practice.

There is a Fujia Brigade in Enyu Commune, Yushu County. Its name notwithstanding, Fujia Brigade was actually very poor, a well-known "three lacks" brigade--in grain, money and livestock. Driven by poverty, the young branch secretary, Xu Fengshan [1776 7685 1472], secretly smuggled some wheat from outside. The brigade members ground the wheat into flour to make fried dough twist which they sold in the county town to eke out a living.

This pitifully small business, however, provoked many people into intervening. The grain department criticized it for violating the grain policy. The tax department demanded that it pay taxes and the sanitation department complained that the food did not meet public health standards. The sharpest response came from the commerce department which held that the market would be disrupted if peasants did business in the town. It stopped the brigade from selling its product, a blow which sent the Fujia people reeling.

Xu Fengshan was so desperate that he could cry. As luck would have it, Comrade Zhang Gensheng came to his aid at this point. In his characteristic direct manner, he told Xu Fengshan, "I have been to your county town. The people there love fried dough twist, which was not available. What you have been doing adds interest to the life of the masses and invigorates the market. It is a good thing. Not only have you made no mistake, but you have actually done the people a service. My opinion is that you people have not gone far enough. If you have the means, you should expand your business. In any case, you do not lack surplus labor. Why don't you go into town in a big way and conquer the market there?"

Somebody reminded the secretary, "To let the peasants into the city is no small matter. Since the CPC Central Committee has not formally issued documents on it, is it wise for us to push it on our own?"

Comrade Zhang Gensheng said, "Policymaking by the CPC Central Committee is based on local conditions. Didn't Sichuan and Anhui pioneer the production responsibility system? How can we stop the Fujia peasants from entering the city? Are we to sit here and watch them continue to be a "three lacks" brigade?"

This happened in April 1980.

Almost 3 years later, Circular No 1 (1983) of the CPC Central Committee formally decided to let the peasants leave their land without leaving their villages, and enter towns and cities to engage in commerce and go into industry.

Some people called Comrade Zhang Gensheng "bold," but he said somberly, "The CPC Central Committee advocates the liberalization of ideas and urges us to solve China's problems by seeking truth from facts. What we have done is no more than carrying out this correct principle in a small way."

Subsequently, in a multi-pronged effort to fight their way into the city, the Fujia Brigade set up a frozen fruit plant, a straw bag factory, a brickyard, a cart transportation team and a building engineering team. As its name implies, the brigade is now really rich. In recent years, they have repaid all their debts. Twenty-four brigade members have savings accounts exceeding 10,000 yuan each, and 173 members hold savings accounts above 5,000 yuan. Only 17 households, (all of them households enjoying the five guarantees,) do not have savings accounts.

After they became rich, the Fujia people did not forget the person who had supported them. They said, "Don't be misled by the fact that Comrade Zhang Gensheng did not work beside us or sweat with us. His words alone were what has enabled us to have hit it so big."

In 1980, at a time when the conditions were not yet ripe for the implementation of the joint production responsibility system across the board in agriculture, the development of production definitely benefitted from our emphasis on flexible economic policies and economic policy readjustments. After the CPC Central Committee gave the policies its formal support, the capitalizing on the foundations already laid in the past few years, the peasants in our province have greatly increased their initiative. In the spring of 1984 alone, 600 agricultural households in Dehui County poured into towns and cities to go into business and industry. A new momentum has been generated which will transform the economic structure of townships. But we are getting ahead of ourselves,

In 1981, Comrade Zhang Gensheng turned his attention to the popularization of the agricultural production responsibility system.

This system has traveled a tortuous path in Jilin. At its peak, the responsibility system in all its various forms made up 30 percent. Subsequent setbacks reduced its share to only 13 percent.

Not everybody can achieve at the same time the same level of understanding of the responsibility system as a revolution. Hence the need to pause, even to compromise; both moves will promote progress in the long run. To reduce resistance to the minimum, Comrade Zhang Gensheng believes in selecting the most depressed counties, communes and production brigades as places in which the responsibility system has the best chance to really make a difference. This seems a purely tactical point. In fact it is a stroke of genius in the art of leadership.

The model selected by Comrade Zhang Gensheng for province-wide emulation was the Xiaowazi production team in Dehui County. Nicknamed "loafers," the team fixed farm output quotas on a laborer basis and more than doubled its income in a year.

Team members were "loafers" only as far as collective labor was concerned. When they dug the ground, they only did the edges of the fields to satisfy production inspection cadres. As soon as they reached the green, thick curtain of tall crops in the middle of the fields, they immediately sat down, the women to patch up the soles of their shoes, the men to play poker and the elderly to smoke and sleep.

The so-called "collective labor," the core of which is equalitarianism, has turned diligent peasants into loafers. As indolence inevitably leads to poverty, the Xiaowazi production team became a notoriously poor village which could not maintain even simple reproduction. Collective labor was dead in all but name.

The responsibility system is most likely to succeed in this kind of place.

What is most pleasantly surprising was the drastic change in the look of Xiaowazi after the implementation of the system of fixing farm output quotas on a laborer basis. Others' sorghum may turn completely red, a sign of aphid infestation which results from exposure to the sun after a rainfall. But Xiaowazi's crop remains as lush as ever--the responsibility system has enhanced the people's sense of responsibility and made them more intelligent and ever resourceful. Even more amazing was the fact the people of Xiaowazi have also become more civilized. Widely known as brave, good warriors, they used to steal other people's crops and argue with their victims with an air of self-righteousness. No longer. Today they are all polite and pleasant-looking people.

Wherever he goes, Comrade Zhang Gensheng harps on the Xiaowazi experience, telling it to cadres and masses alike and expressing his hope that more "Xiaowazis" will appear.

At this time, a reportage by author Li Huai [2621 3232] was published in RENMIN RIBAO. Entitled "The Appearance of A Spirit," it was a joyous account of the remarkable changes which have occurred in the rural areas in Henan Province after they carried out the production responsibility system. After Comrade Zhang Gensheng read this article, a thousand thoughts crossed his mind. To him the Henan as portrayed by the author resembled Jilin. He at once placed a call to JILIN RIBAO from Yushu County, suggesting that it reprint the article. He also recommended it to leading cadres at all levels, hoping that they would read it and learn from others' strengths by combining them with local conditions. The article began to circulate across the province and was warmly welcomed. The implementation of the production responsibility system quickened its pace.

It was unprecedented in Jilin for a provincial party committee secretary to use a literary work to expedite his work. Many years later, people still dwell on it with great relish.

By the end of 1982, 79 percent of all agricultural households in the province were practicing some form of the joint production responsibility system. (The portion rose to 92 percent the following year.) In 1983, the province was hit by the worst drought for several decades. The original projection was for an

output drop of 4 billion catties of grain. Actually the province harvested an extra 3 billion catties over 1982--the entire increase came from areas which have carried out the joint production responsibility system.

The vast expanse of land to the east of Shanhaiguan has turned green.

As the provincial party committee secretary's small "Blue Arrow" cut across the verdant countryside, his thoughts took in the whole span of history: Over the past 30 years, we have tried numerous methods. We copied the "elder brother" and went in for so-called "big agriculture." It did not work. We held high the "three red banners" and plunged headlong into the "establishment of communes which were larger in size and had a higher degree of public ownership than the cooperatives." It, too, did not work. We "took class struggle as the key link" and, following Dazhai, put "politics in command." They still did not work. We have paid a high price for these failures, almost turning China's green fields into a "vast expanse of whiteness." But at last we have found a good method which suits national conditions and falls in with the wishes of the people. We can sum up the method in one word: "reform." The destiny of China's peasants, the destiny of the Chinese nation, the destiny of China--they all hinge on it. He is willing to toil and slave and do whatever he can to make reform a reality.

His Heart Is At One With the People

Sun Yinkun [1327 0603 0981], a cow-raising specialized household in Zhuchengzi village in Dehui County, suddenly thought of the provincial party committee secretary, Zhang Gensheng. His eyebrows twitched and his face lighted up.

"Lao San, get a pen. Write a letter to Secretary Zhang," he summoned the "scholar" in the family and instructed him loudly.

His son asked nervously, "Will that be OK?"

"Why not? Whom else does an official support if not his own people? You write."

Like the call for attention in a military camp, this conversation between father and son abruptly brought to halt whatever work the other 13 family members were doing. They stood motionless, staring blankly at the patriarch. Inwardly, everybody echoed Lao San's question, "Will that be OK?"

Sun Yinkun said, "OK." When the party committee secretary visited him 3 months ago to look at his cows, he encouraged him to raise more cows and do an even better job. Sun Yinkun remembered the ever-present smile on the high official's ruddy face and the way he slightly narrowed his eyes when he talked. His gaze was so warm and sincere.

Sun Yinkun believed he must write this letter. His cows were highly productive. Their large, drooping udders were a small treasury to his family.

He lived near Changchun and had the milk the city people wanted. However, for certain unknown reasons, some folks at the railroad kept giving him

trouble. As soon as the milk pails were aboard the train, somebody would use a tube to suck up the milk. For every 100 catties of milk, at least 20 catties would be lost this way. He put up with it. Later he was fined repeatedly. He too put up with that. Then he was simply refused permission to ship his milk by train, despite his piteous entreaties. The milk turned sour and could be fed only to the pigs. When even these animals rejected it, he had to discard it by the pailful. Since he was not an American dairy magnate, he could not take that kind of losses.

He thought of the provincial party committee secretary. Outwardly Sun Yinkun told his son it was "OK" to approach him. But he too had his doubts, "He is such a high official. I am only an old peasant..."

Comrade Zhang Gensheng received Sun Yinkun's letter shortly. He could almost see the worried look on the old peasant's face. Without any hesitation, he issued instructions on the letter to the relevant departments, demanding that they find a satisfactory solution if the story was found to be true, and added that he was awaiting an immediate reply. "Comrade Hu Yaobang has said that the development of agricultural specialized households is another important party policy after the production responsibility system. All departments have the obligation to support specialized households and not the right to cut the ground from under their feet. We must reverse unhealthy trends and revise unreasonable regulations. Otherwise, we will not be able to meet the requirements of reform." This was the secretary's stern admonition to certain departments regarding Sun Yinkun's letter.

Sun Yinkun's milk marketing problem was soon resolved. Its coverage by RENMIN RIBAO led even more specialized households to write to Comrade Zhang Gensheng. He told his secretary that he wanted to read all such letters and take care of them personally. Whenever he inspects the countryside, people who have the nerve and know his itinerary will even block his car, asking him to help solve their problems. This gives his entourage the jitters, but the secretary always retains his composed smile, kindly comforts the intruder at length and then leaves unhurriedly as the villagers look on affectionately. There are others who go to Changchun to visit him. Some individuals who have seen the world even openly seek him out at home. Their shoes covered with mud, they will stand on the red-lacquered floor as if they were merely visiting an old friend. For instance, Zhang Gensheng received the leader of the Xiaowazi production team at home not long ago. A magazine in hand, the team leader said, "Our problem has made its way into the newspaper. Things are not bad right now..." Comrade Zhang Gensheng was having supper at the time. When he saw the team leader, he quickly got up and greeted him. He asked him to relax and assured him that all problems could somehow be solved. The secretary even asked him to eat with him, saying, "There is nothing particularly delicious." A straightforward person, the peasant realized that the secretary was sincere in his invitation and saw that the few dishes on the table were quite commonplace, as the secretary said. So he made himself at home, sat down and started eating.

Some people said jokingly, "Comrade Zhang Gensheng is partial to specialized households." Quite so. In return, special households trust him.

Once he passed through Wanbao village in Dehui County, where a transportation specialized household was about to hold a launching ceremony for his large bus. The owner of the vehicle was an astute, 32-year-old peasant. When he heard of the secretary's impending arrival, he rescheduled the ceremony from the morning to the afternoon, then pleaded with the secretary of the village party committee to take a message to the provincial party secretary, asking him to cut the ribbon for his bus. The peasant was hopeful. At noon, the village secretary delivered the invitation, adding, "if Comrade Zhang Gensheng agrees to cut the ribbon, it will make this a very important thing."

As expected, the provincial party secretary promptly agreed.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, everybody in tiny Wanbao village turned out to watch the ceremony, turning the small square in front of the club into a sea of people. This peasant certainly had a flair for publicity. Who says peasants are only good at digging the land? As soon as the party comes up with a good policy, their intelligence blossoms like spring flowers after the rain. Comrade Zhang Gensheng cut the ribbon and, for a time, the applause and the boom of firecrackers filled the air. The excited face of the bus owner was as red as the sorghum crop in the autumn sun. He personally took the wheel and drove over 10 equally excited passengers onto the main road, which was very wide.

Some people did not think that the business of an individual specialized household merited the presence of the provincial party committee secretary. After all, he did not attend the opening ceremonies of some large stores and businesses in the province. However, Comrade Zhang Gensheng was convinced that his presence was indeed merited, perhaps a better solution than reading a speech at a meeting. He said, "Specialized households represent the advanced production forces in China's agriculture today and the active elements for implementing the party's agricultural policy. By supporting specialized households, we are actually pointing out the direction for some peasants, including those who have not yet become wealthy, and making them more confident of their ability to make money."

Everywhere he goes, he talks about specialized households as knowledgeably as if he were discussing his family heirlooms. He travels far and wide to visit them--whether they raise ducks and chickens, cultivate ginseng, grow melons or grapes or keep frogs--as if they were precious gems. When the peasants tell him they make thousands or tens of thousands of yuan a year, he becomes so happy he keeps nodding and smiling. He demands that leading organizations at all levels support and protect specialized households.

Last June, he read in JILIN RIBAO that a 19-year-old woman, Yin Yueli [1438 2588 7787], who was a rabbit-raising specialized householder in Jiaohe County, was suffering from the "jealousy" of other people. He was enraged and immediately sent people to look into the matter.

Yin Yueli, a junior high school graduate, became an expert in rabbit-raising at a young age. In the cold mountainous areas of Changbaishan, a female rabbit usually gives birth to four baby rabbits each year. Her rabbits can produce eight babies each. In addition she has written two books, 160,000

words in all, which were published by the Jilin People's Publishing Company. But in the wake of her fame also came worries. Many people scrounged, fleeced and even persecuted her. For the past few years, she was forced to "lend" over 19,000 yuan to acquaintances and non-acquaintances, with the result that she herself had to borrow from the bank. Some people either took her rabbits without paying a cent or bought them at bargain prices. She lost 800 to 900 rabbits that way, with a total value of over 10,000 yuan. When the county held a meeting, she was required to kill her rabbits as a "contribution." Once as many as 10 large rabbits were "contributed." What's more, her 2,000-yuan English terrier was stolen, and her Changbai bear, which she had refused to sell for 1,000 yuan, was poisoned. Unable to stay home any longer, she moved out of her registered residence and wanted to leave. At the same time, she was worried that other places were no paradise either.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng was concerned about this young woman's fate and her enterprise. After he issued the instruction, he specially made a trip to her home in Jiaohe County to comfort and encourage her. Then he personally attended the county CPC committee meeting where Yin Yueli's case was examined. He pointed out, "It is perfectly legitimate for Yin Yueli to make a fortune on the strength of her hard work and science. This is not an isolated instance of well-entrenched social forces showing their jealousy of and hatred for specialized households. This is a new problem confronting us. They county CPC committee must keep up with the times and create a social climate favorable to the development of specialized households. Otherwise, we cannot say the county committee has done a good job."

The Jiaohe County CPC Committee drew up 10 regulations to protect the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households. A proclamation was issued and a system was set up whereby the standing committee of the county committee was to coordinate the key specialized households. Comrade Zhang Gensheng expressed his satisfaction with all these changes. He also admired the move by the Public Security Bureau of Jiutai County to set up a file on specialized households and designate them as "key protected units," which he described as an imaginative measure by an organ of dictatorship in the new era.

Specialized households are flourishing and all kinds of enterprises are growing by leaps and bounds. After struggling long and hard through 1980, 1981 and particularly in 1982 and 1983--by implementing a string of flexible economic policies, popularizing the joint production contracting responsibility system, introducing improved varieties on an extensive scale, increasing the use of chemical fertilizers and applying advanced scientific farming technology--a gratifying and impressive situation has appeared in Jilin's agriculture. In the 32 years between 1949 and 1981, total provincial grain output increased by over 9.2 billion catties. Yet the output in 1982-83 rose 11 billion catties over 1981. The provincial party committee is now strategizing for new breakthroughs.

As he looks out at the vast stretch of lush fields, what crosses the mind of the designer and executor of Jilin's agricultural blueprint for the new era?

Triumph Belongs to Those Who Reform

It is true that he is a veteran of the Eighth Route Army. But he is not a provincial type.

He often hops in and out of the peasants' farms and mud huts, but his gaze is firmly fixed on the modern world. Comrade Zhang Gensheng is no denizen of the Kingdom of Yelang: he is free from parochial arrogance. From his outpost east of Shanhaiguan, he can see the white spindrift whipped up by the Pacific waves as they pound on China's long and winding eastern coast. It is a call for reform.

Today, agriculture is no longer his sole responsibility. As secretary of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, he shoulders an even heavier burden. He is aware that a new era looms ahead, one which will offer China's reformers their golden opportunity. We must stand up and reach out for it. The new era demands that our leaders have the following qualities. They must be good fighters, undaunted by anything that may stand between them and their goals. They should also be able to feel at ease with the trends of the new era, accomodating them without being swept away by them. They should have a firm grip on the pulse of the times and understand the aspirations of the masses in order to draw up policies which are both logical and feasible and give a decisive push to successful reform in their localities or departments.

He modestly believes that he has not done enough and often openly talks about his weaknesses and errors--he is aiming at bigger things and thinking further ahead.

Pioneers are always extremely humble. It is only conservatives who are satisfied with themselves.

In early 1984, he personally drafted a "Tentative Plan for the Transformation of Central Jilin into an Integrated Economic Development Area for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and the Food Industry."

This is a daring, far-sighted document. Its main thrust is to adopt various methods to turn central Jilin--which is roughly in the same latitudes as the famous Sunbelt in the United States--into an area favorable to the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and commerce, as a step towards gradually establishing an extensive economic region where agriculture, animal husbandry and industry are integrated, economic results are high and the ecological condition is sound. If this plan is realized, Jilin's economic outlook will be radically changed.

Time belongs to other people as well as to us. We are in the midst of a national and international competition. The championship will go to those who reform.

Changchun, Beijing; July 1984

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION OF CHINA'S WA NATIONALITY DISCUSSED

Kunming SIXIANG ZHANXIAN [IDEOLOGICAL FRONT] in Chinese No 6, 24 Dec 84 pp 48-51, 41

[Article by Zhou Gengxin [0719 1649 9515]: "The Distribution and Population Quality of China's Wa Nationality"]

[Text] The Wa people live on both sides of the border between China and the Federal Republic of Burma. According to China's 3d census, taken in 1982, 298,591 Wa lived in China and accounted for about 50 percent of the world's Wa population. All but 81 of them lived in Yunnan. After a long period of ethnic migration and fusion, Yunnan now has an area where the Wa live in compact communities and three areas where they live in scattered communities. The first area is located on the Burman border, west of the Mekong River and between 22°30' and 24° north latitude. This area centers around Ximeng and Cangyuan counties and includes seven other counties: Lancang, Menglian, Shuangjiang, Zhenkang, Yongde, Gengma and Lincang. These 9 counties have 283,790 Wa, or 95.4 percent of China's Wa population. To the north, east and south of this area are the three areas where the Wa live in scattered communities. The northern area includes Lianghe, Shidian, Tengchong, Baoshan, Changning, Yunxian and Fengqing counties with 10,893 Wa, or 3.6 percent of China's Wa population. The eastern area includes Simao and Puer counties east of the Mekong; there reside 1,340 Wa, or 0.4 percent of China's Wa population. The southern area includes Menghai, Jinghong and Mengla counties with 1,894 Wa, or 0.6 percent of China's Wa population.

In terms of its geographic distribution, China's Wa population has three distinct characteristics: 1. the farther north, east and south one goes from the Ximeng-Cangyuan core area, the sparser the Wa population becomes; 2. in the areas of both the compact and the scattered communities, the Wa live together with the Yi, Blang, Benglong, Lahu, Dai and Han nationalities. The latter two basically live on the plains, while the other five basically live in the mountainous and semimountainous regions. The villages of each nationality are located in a jigsaw-like pattern and have close economic and cultural relations with the villages of the other nationalities; 3. although these seven nationalities live together, the Wa are still relatively concentrated in their own residential areas and form small compact communities centered around the village. Even in areas where the Wa live in scattered communities, the small groups of Wa often concentrate in certain villages.

In the eastern area of scattered communities, the Wa are concentrated in nine villages, while in the southern area of scattered communities, they are concentrated in six villages. Because they constitute the majority of the population in these villages, the Wa can retain their language, dress, customs and habits to a fairly great extent. In contrast, the Wa who are scattered in villages where other nationalities are in the majority are progressively merging with those nationalities. These Wa are now classified as Yi, Jinuo, Han or others.

China's Wa live in an area located in the southern part of the Nu mountain range in the valleys of the Salween and Mekong Rivers. This area has a warm climate and abundant rainfall and is suitable for growing agricultural crops and subtropical cash crops. Such are its geographical advantages. Unfortunately, this area is also between 1,000 and 3,000 meters above sea level, has high mountains and deep valleys and is plagued by extremely difficult communications.

Because their rulers historically practiced policies of ethnic oppression and discrimination, the Wa areas were isolated from the rest of the world. Their geographical advantages were not utilized and developed, and their society's economic and cultural development was long stagnant. Before liberation, the Wa society was still in the stages of feudalism, slavery and even primitiveness. The level of production was extremely low, with slash-and-burn cultivation as the basic mode of production. Wooden farm tools had not yet been completely discarded, and 80 percent of Wa households were grain-deficient. The Wa had no written language or schools; education in modern science and culture was basically out of the question. In many areas, they kept time and records by notching wood or tying knots. The Wa areas had no hospitals; the sick were treated with medicinal herbs, or animals were sacrificed to the spirits in order to drive away serious illness. In the absence of roads and big bridges, communications in the Wa areas depended completely on rugged, difficult, narrow, winding paths in the mountains. Such primitive backwardness in the fields of the economy, culture, medicine and communications has severely hampered any improvement in the quality of the Wa population.

With the concern of the CPC and the help of brother nationalities in the 35 years since liberation, the Wa areas have achieved epoch-making development in every sphere. Take industrial and agricultural production in Cangyuan County for example. In 1952, the county's industrial output value was a mere 70,000 yuan; in the next 30 years, it rose by a factor of 98.3 to a total of 6.88 million yuan, for an average annual increase of 16.5 percent. The county produced 18.04 million jin of grain in 1952; its production in 1982 was 4.7 times greater (84.16 million jin) for an average annual increase of 5.3 percent. Ximeng County was the same as Cangyuan County. At the time of liberation, it had no industry, and every single nail had to come from the outside. In 1954, industrial output value was 30,000 yuan; in the next 28 years, it rose by a factor of 66 to a total of 1.98 million yuan, for an average annual increase of 16.1 percent. The county produced 9.78 million jin of grain in 1954; its production in 1982 was 4.1 times greater (40.57 million jin) for an average annual increase of 5.2 percent. The two counties' rates

of increase in industrial output value and grain production all surpassed those registered by China and Yunnan. In the areas of culture and education, every county in the Wa areas has a movie theater, a cultural center, an art and literature propaganda team and a middle school, while every township has a primary school. The Wa now have their own first generation of college instructors, scientific research workers, reporters, doctors and other intellectuals. There are also many mature Wa cadres with secondary and college educations. In the fields of medicine and public health, every county in the Wa areas has a hospital, a health center for women and children and an epidemic prevention station. Each commune has a public health station, and each production brigade has a medical station. Free or cooperative medical care is universal in the Wa countryside. The bubonic plague, cholera and other epidemic diseases have been brought under effective control. As for communications, all counties and communes, along with some production brigades, have roads, and their contact with the interior of China grows closer every day. There has occurred a fundamental change from the past, when transport depended on humans and pack-animals. The comprehensive development of the Wa areas has brought about constant improvement in the health of the Wa people and rapid elevation of their cultural level. Nevertheless, the quality of the Wa population is still well behind that of the population of advanced areas.

In this article, the term "quality of the Wa population" primarily refers to the Wa's bodily and cultural qualities. Since no systematic survey of the quality of the Wa population has yet been done, there is no way to do comprehensive analysis and research. Here I am using data from a health survey of some Wa children and women (compiled in 1979-82 by medical and health departments), data from the 1982 census and statistics from relevant government departments in order to do a tentative analysis of the quality of China's Wa population. I shall also make several suggestions for the improvement of that quality and at the same time elicit seriousness about and in-depth study of the quality of the Wa and other minority nationality populations.

I. The bodily qualities of the Wa. The bodily qualities of children and women are important indicators of the bodily qualities of the entire nationality, and those of Wa children and women await improvement.

1. Because of heredity and other reasons, the heights and weights of the vast majority of Wa children fall below the healthy average value. The following chart shows the results of a comparison of the heights and weights of 516 Wa children with those of 356 Han children.

Nationality	Number of Persons	Height Below Average Value		Weight Below Average Value	
		No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Wa	516	315	61.1	284	55.0
Han	356	116	32.6	79	22.2

A survey of 5,544 Wa, Dai, Yi and Han children from the same area indicates that the Wa had a rather big proportion of children with heights below the healthy average value. Moreover, their heights and weights were generally lower than those of the other nationalities' children in that area:

Nationality	Number of Persons	Height Below Average Value No. of Persons	Percent	Weight Below Average Value No. of Persons	Percent
Wa	4,672	3,701	79.2	3,512	75.2
Dai	416	266	63.9	309	74.3
Yi	78	59	75.6	66	84.6
Han	378	258	68.3	211	55.8

We can clearly see from comparison and analysis of the above data that the bodily qualities of Wa children are not high. There are many reasons for this, including two main ones. First, because of a history of ethnic and class oppression, the Wa have a low level of production, which has led to few varieties and a low quality of food. Second, the Wa have unscientific dietary habits and hence cannot fully assimilate the nutriment in their food. These problems both lead to poor health. According to the surveys, fairly many Wa infants suffer from anemia in their first year of life. Mother and child care departments believe that this is because Wa women lack the habit of timely increases in non-staple foods and so the mother's milk contains insufficient nourishment for the long period of breast-feeding. In many Wa areas, people and animals still live together in unsanitary conditions. The common masses pay inadequate attention to dietary sanitation, as the vast majority drink unboiled water. The resulting high incidences of enteritis and parasitic intestinal disease severely affect the bodily qualities of the Wa masses, especially those of the children, whose resistance to disease is relatively weak.

2. A relatively large number of Wa women suffer from disease, mainly because excessively strenuous labor, too many births and inferior midwifery and other medical and sanitary conditions. They not only carry the burden of heavy work in the fields but must also feed pigs, cut firewood, carry water, grow vegetables, spin cotton thread and weave cotton cloth. They arise early and go to bed late, with little time to rest. Even during pregnancy and childbirth, they lack the necessary nourishment and rest. All this leads to a declining constitution and an increase in disease. At the same time, inattention to birth control and a lack of knowledge about sanitation mean that Wa women become pregnant and give birth too often and that an especially large number of them contract every kind of gynecological illness. According to a survey of 61 Wa women conducted by relevant departments, there were 677 pregnancies for an average of 11 per woman and 300 births for an average of 5 per woman:

	Number of Fetuses													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pregnancies Without Birth	2	1	4	10	13	7	8	5	4	1	2	3		1
Births	1	3	9	15	10	7	8	1	2	2		1		

When a sample survey of China's birthrate was taken in 1982, it included 442 Wa women between the ages of 15 and 49, 44 of whom had never given birth. The remaining 398 had borne 1,404 children for an average of 3.7 per woman. The average for the women 35 or older exceeded 5.

As for midwifery, in 1982 Lincang Prefecture (Cangyuan, Gengma, Shuangjiang, Zhenkang, Yongde, Yunxian, Fengqing and Lincang Counties) had 47,456 births, but new-style midwives assisted at only 6,391 of them (13.5 percent). There was an even smaller proportion in the central part of the area where the Wa live in scattered communities. In all the Wa areas, other medical and sanitary conditions are also inferior to those in the cities or the interior of China. Such conditions lead to an increase in every kind of postpartum disease in women and severely affect the health of Wa women.

II. The cultural qualities of the Wa. Since all the nationalities live together in the Wa areas, we must differentiate between the Wa and the others. But given our current techniques, it is difficult to compile statistics on the cultural qualities of the Wa themselves. For the purpose of a fairly accurate analysis of the Wa's cultural qualities, I have used the level of education as the standard of measurement. My statistics come from 2 Wa autonomous counties, Cangyuan and Ximeng, where Wa make up more than 80 percent of the population. At the same time, I have done a case study of Damangnuo Production Brigade of Fuyan Commune in Menglian County, where the Wa live in scattered communities.

In 1982, Cangyuan County had a population of 124,207, including 159 college graduates, 17 persons in college, 2,581 in senior middle school, 9,064 in junior middle school and 30,477 in primary school. Hence only 42,298 persons, or 34.06 percent of the population, had any kind of education. But their actual educational level was quite low because of the inferior quality of their education. In 1982, Cangyuan County's junior middle schools admitted all students with combined scores of 28.5 or higher on the mathematics and Chinese entrance tests. For the senior middle schools, the cutoff score was 104 on 6 subjects. These figures indicate that the educational levels of the county's higher primary school and junior middle school graduates were below standard. Even more serious was the inability of the spread of primary education to keep pace with population growth. By 1982, illiteracy and semiliteracy in the county had fallen by 5.5 percent compared with 1964, but the absolute number of illiterates and semiliterates had risen by 15,554.

In 1983, Ximeng County had a population of 64,784, including 44 college graduates, 13 persons in college, 1,153 in senior middle school, 3,017 in junior middle school and 11,379 in primary school. Hence only 15,606 persons,

or 24.09 percent of the population, had any kind of education. Only two persons in the county's seven communes had a college education, a situation seldom seen in China.

Damangnuo Production Brigade in Menglian County had 2,456 members, all of whom were Wa. This brigade typified the areas where Wa lived in scattered communities. It had no college graduates or students in college, 7 persons in senior middle school, 54 in junior middle school and 169 in primary school for a total of 230, or 9.4 percent of the population. As for the commune's 609 women aged 15 to 49, 1 had a senior middle school education, 20 a junior middle school education and 28 a primary school education. The remaining 560, or 92 percent, were illiterate or semiliterate. Females obviously had lower cultural quality than males did. Such a situation urgently requires serious attention from appropriate departments.

Finally, the following chart shows a comparison of the educational levels, illiteracy and semiliteracy in Cangyuan, Ximeng and Damangnuo with those in China and Yunnan:

	China	Yunnan	Cangyuan	Ximeng	Damangnuo
College Education	0.6%	0.4%	0.13%	0.07%	0
Illiteracy and Semiliteracy	14.6%	42.85%	65.94%	75.91%	90.6%

The above statistics illustrate the relatively low cultural qualities of China's Wa and especially of the Wa women, only eight percent of whom had a primary school education or more. About 70 percent of the population of Cangyuan and Ximeng Counties was illiterate or semiliterate, with the absolute number of illiterates tending to increase.

The basic reason for this backwardness of China's Wa population is a history of ethnic and class oppression suffered by the Wa, which prevented their productive forces from reaching an appropriate level. Since liberation, the Wa's level of production has risen rapidly, but they still need time to overcome the backwardness bequeathed to them by history. They still await the realization of China's great "four modernizations," especially the magnificent realization of those modernizations in the Wa areas. We need to point out forcefully that the excessively rapid growth of the Wa population since liberation is a major reason for the poor quality of that population. In Cangyuan County for example, the population increased 109.8 percent from 59,180 in 1952 to 124,207 in 1982, for an average annual increase of 2.49 percent. Since 1971, the county's rate of population growth has held steady at about 1.8 percent but reached 2.029 percent in 1982. In Ximeng County, the population grew 57 percent from 41,299 in 1964 to 64,784 in 1982, for an average annual increase of 2.53 percent. China had 200,272 Wa in 1964 and 298,591 in 1982 for an increase of 49 percent. The net increase in population was 98,319 for an average annual increase of 2.24 percent. Therefore, despite great expansion of industrial and agricultural production in the Wa areas, excessively rapid population growth has meant that only a limited amount of

money has gone for expanded reproduction and improvement of the present population's welfare. In Cangyuan County for example, food output increased 5.4 percent per year from 1952 to 1982, but per capita food output went up only half as much, i.e., 2.7 percent. As the population has grown, the contradiction between it and cultivated land has become ever sharper. In Cangyuan and Ximeng Counties, per capita cultivated area has tended to decline since 1960. Per capita cultivated land in Cangyuan County was 4.8 mu (783 jin of grain per capita) in 1962 and 3.3 mu (756 jin) in 1982. If the average population growth rate of 1964-82 continues into the year 2000, Cangyuan County will then register a net gain of 61,607 persons and have a population of 185,814, with about 2 mu of cultivated land per capita. Yield of food per mu will have to increase 30 percent or more if the county is to maintain its current level per capita. Rapid population growth has already become a major problem as far as improvement of the Wa people's living standard is concerned. It is a problem that must not be neglected.

Based on the analysis above, I believe that China's current basic policy on the Wa population should energetically raise that population's quality. This policy is in the basic interest of the Wa people. In order to implement the policy, we must devote great effort to the economic development of the Wa areas and fundamentally transform their backwardness. The grand strategic decision (made at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee) to change the emphasis of party work to economic development and the spirit of the 2 Documents Number 1 (issued by the central authorities in 1983 and 1984) not only suit other areas throughout China but also completely suit the Wa areas. Only by making the 300,000 Wa grow rich quickly can we fundamentally improve their living conditions, develop culture, education, medical and health care and other things in their areas and thereby improve the quality of the Wa population. At the same time, we must properly control the increase of the Wa population and do good propaganda work and other basic work to this end. Given current levels of production, annual population growth should not exceed 1.5 percent. This requires that the Wa, who are just about at that growth rate already, practice birth control universally. In addition to these two basic measures, we now should also emphasize proper health care for children and women, disseminate basic knowledge about sanitation and improve the Wa's diet and housing under present circumstances. At the same time, we should devote great effort to the development of education, work hard to realize universal primary education before the end of the century and strive to raise the cultural level of the Wa. Under the leadership of the CPC and with the help of every fraternal nationality, the valiant and industrious Wa people will certainly progress steadily and attain higher bodily and cultural qualities. This is the desire of both the Wa people and the people of every nationality in China.

12570

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EAST REGION

PREJUDICE AGAINST VOCATIONAL COLLEGES CRITICIZED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 21 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Guan Shufen [7070 3219 5358], consultant to the Second Industrial College of Shanghai]

[Text] The key to building Shanghai into a modern socialist city capable of many functions lies in the nurturing of a large amount of professional talent. According to talent estimates, by 1990 the city will need a total of 399,000 talented persons--232,000 with vocational college training and 167,000 with graduate school training. However, full-time general-course higher schools are expected to produce only about a total of 120,000 graduates by that time; approximately 130,000 of the remaining 279,000 are expected to be produced by vocational colleges.

Even today, vocational colleges have a low social status. During the past 20 years or so, our school, originally called the Shanghai Industrial College for Part-time Students, has nurtured 32,000 professionally trained people for the state. Many of our graduates have assumed the grade-one supervisory tasks of factory directors or managers. However, because the school was called a college for part-time students, our teachers were able to attend scholarly conferences only through personal ties and were excluded from the state's scientific research projects. Results in scientific research achieved by our teachers were not recognized by society. For example, some of our teachers designed a computer system for hotel management which cost only tens of thousands of yuan and was evaluated as positively efficient. It should have been installed extensively in hotels; however, many of the newly established hotels would rather spend hundreds of thousands of yuan in foreign exchange and purchase similar computers from abroad.

The fact is that vocational colleges have a low social status can be attributed to insufficient investments in the laboratories in these schools and that teachers are not given adequate aid. Despite the fact that Shanghai Television University has an enrollment of 15,000 students, it receives from the state every year 650,000 yuan, which is less than the funding for a single department in the full-time higher schools. Even today, instructors at the university have not been properly classified; many of them have transferred to other agencies for higher pay. This is evidence that vocational colleges are being discriminated against by society.

Although we have recently changed the 20-plus-year-old name of our school, we need the cooperation of all sectors to correct people's prejudices against, and improve the status of, the vocational colleges.

12680

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EAST REGION

IMPORTANCE OF VOCATIONAL COLLEGES DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "People in the Field of Education Pointed out That Effective Measures Must Be Taken To Form a System of Vocational Education That Is Parallel to That of General-course Education So That the Demands of Urban and Rural Economic Reform and the Four Modernizations Can Be Met"]

[Text] How can secondary education meet the demands of urban and rural economic reform and the four modernizations? At the seminar on educational reform held by the editorial department of this paper, people in the field of education pointed out that vocational education should be stressed as a project with strategic significance. They proposed that the development of vocational education be accelerated and that secondary education be restructured so that a system of vocational education that is parallel to that of general-course education can be formed as soon as possible.

Assistant director of Shanghai County's bureau of education, Shi Qichuan, introduced the five great changes brought about by rural economic reform and the new demands on professional talent. He pointed out that as Shanghai County becomes transformed from a source of grain and cotton and non-staple foodstuffs base, a large number of mid-and basic-level technicians are in demand. Rural specialty households (more than 3,500 in the entire county, over 1,000 of whom are specialty households of the third industry) need to be run by people talented in one specialized subject or another. Technical assistance is also needed by town, township, commune and brigade enterprises. The approximately 500 town and township enterprises and 1,900 brigade-run factories in the county have a very weak technical capacity. Demand for technology increases as land in the rural villages continues to shift into the hands of specialty households and those skilled in cultivating the land and as surplus labor moves away. The production of rural commodities calls for people who not only specialize in one particular subject but also are capable of doing a variety of other things. For example, people who grow vegetables should also know something about marketing and management. Despite the fact that demands for mid- and basic-level talent in agriculture, sideline production and industry in the rural villages are becoming increasingly urgent, rural general-course high schools are still being run the old way. They aim at preparing students for the college entrance exam and rarely take into consideration the fact that more than 80 percent of the students are unable

to pass the exam and might face unemployment because they lack a specialized knowledge in agriculture, sideline production and industry. A system of vocational education that is parallel to that of general-course education must be formed in order to cope with the recent changes in the rural villages.

Assistant director of the Luwan District's bureau of education, Li Zude, pointed out that vocational schools are not only popular with students and parents but also needed by employment agencies. They are beneficial to the state and its people. Since 1980, three general-course high schools in our district have been transformed into vocational schools. In the process of doing so, we have come to the conclusion that there are three advantages to vocational schools. 1) A limited amount of investment can bring about good results in a short period of time. According to statistics, the money needed to educate a vocational school student is only one-fourth of the amount needed to educate a technical school student and one-tenth of that needed for a vocational secondary student. 2) As the system of vocational education encompasses a number of administrative levels and formats, it can meet the demands of various aspects of society, particularly those of the third industry. 3) Vocational school students study for the purpose of application and are more competent. Many organizations fought for the services of the 40 graduates of the garment class of our district's First Vocational School.

Wang Yu of the municipal bureau of education's division of general-course education pointed out that in order to develop vocational education fully, the following problems must be resolved as soon as possible:

1) There is no central supervisory organization. Vocational education involves the planning, labor, personnel and various other departments; however, we still do not have a supervisory agency that oversees national and local affairs. The "one-man show" carried on by educational departments cannot cover every detail. 2) There is no overall planning. College, high school and elementary school recruitment work is carried out according to plans, and yet there is no overall planning when it comes to vocational education. Its recruitment work is conducted by whoever happens to feel enthusiastic about it, and it is therefore easy to be discontinued. 3) No regulations have been formulated concerning the system, recruitment policy and distribution of, and funding for, vocational education. 4) The development of the labor hiring system is not in keeping with that of vocational education. He asked how graduates of vocational schools should be classified if graduates of vocational secondary schools are classified as cadres and those of technical schools as workers. Should we recognize the education they receive? What kind of treatment should they be given? Vocational students are often discriminated against because these problems have not been clarified.

12680

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EAST REGION

REPORT ON NANJING JING LING VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by special correspondents Shi Jinchang [2457 6930 2490] and Zhang Chengjun [4545 2052 6874]]

[Text] Inspiration Drawn from a Set of Data

Fall is the season during which we reap the results of hard work. For Jing Ling Vocational College, has there ever been a more rewarding fall than this one? By late fall of 1984, the college, founded 4 years ago, has produced for the city of Nanjing 1,000 "functionally" trained persons (1.5 times the total number of graduates from institutions of higher learning assigned to work in Nanjing in the past 2 years). This record is unsurpassed by any of the 50 or so vocational colleges in China. It is said that a leading cadre from the party Central Committee's Secretariat will make an inspection trip to Jing Ling Vocational College.

On the other hand, more and more people have heard the disturbing news that once the various universities in Nanjing have completed managerial reform and assigned their employees to fixed positions, there will be an increasing shortage of personnel and fewer high-quality instructors will be available to teach part-time at Jing Ling Vocational College. Some universities are now engaged in "making money through inventions" and are rewarded tens of thousands of yuan for a research project or invention. Would this lure instructors who teach part-time at Jing Ling Vocational College into quitting since the college can only afford a meager amount of compensation for their services?

When Jing Ling Vocational College was opened, its director proposed a strikingly original approach to the hiring of instructors: there is never going to be a fixed group of instructors in that with the exception of full-time teachers, every year one-third or half of the needed part-time teachers will be renewed. What is the reason for this approach? The college certainly has had the ability to form a fixed group of part-time instructors; however, the school believes that such an approach can result in two problems. First, it will be difficult for the school to stay informed of the latest technological development; however, part-time teachers from various key-point and general-course universities are able to keep the vocational college posted of the recent technological achievements. Second, a large number of staff members can result in inefficiency. However, newly arisen circumstances that have resulted from the series of reform measures are likely to affect Jing Ling Vocational College to a great extent.

Should Jing Ling Vocational College abandon its approach? It can be done easily, but how can the college justify such an action to the tens of thousands of young people who try to be accepted by various universities every year? Ever since the college entrance exam was reinstated, every year approximately 30,000 high school graduates take the exam in Nanjing. Tens of thousands of people try to cross this "difficult path as narrow as a single-plank bridge." But since every year only a little more than 1,000 people pass the exam, more than 100,000 people now await employment. They want desperately to learn and work!

The founders of Jing Ling Vocational College have not forgotten the circumstances under which the school was founded. Senior cadres in Nanjing's educational departments were burdened with guilty consciences when they saw disappointment and expectation in the eyes of the young people waiting in front of recruitment offices. After much deliberation, in the summer of 1980, they proposed to leaders of the Jiangsu provincial department of education and health a new way to run vocational colleges which "allowed students to commute and to pay a fee but which did not guarantee a job assignment."

Leaders of the department were supportive of the proposal. But some comrades were concerned that since there had been no precedents of and experience in such an approach, they might end up "wasting both talent and money"; some others asked, "How can it be so easy to run a college and why should we bother at all since every year the state assigns college students to us anyway?"

The few senior cadres who liked the idea decided to support their case with statistics. They shuffled between and conducted research at the municipal economic council and the municipal council on statistics and before long were able to present to those comrades who were doubtful of the approach some highly convincing data. They found out that a mere 4 percent of the 512,000 staff workers in Nanjing had technical know-how and only 0.5 percent of these people worked for medium-size and small enterprises, which accounted for two-thirds of all enterprises. All 24 institutions of higher learning in Nanjing were run by the party Central Committee or the province. In 1980, only 150 college graduates were assigned to local enterprises in Nanjing. The municipal committee on statistics projected that in the next 5 years, Nanjing would need more than 16,000 high- and mid-level professionally trained people of one kind or another. Where could the city get these people? Some comrades were astounded after they had learned of these statistics and the proposal to form Jing Ling Vocational College was thus passed.

Despite the fact that Jing Ling Vocational College does not have its own school buildings and has only a limited amount of funding, it has been able to develop because of the following reasons:

Strength of the "Briefcase College"

The work of the pioneer is difficult. When the leaders of Jing Ling Vocational College first went out to do public relations work, they met with answers like "we have yet heard of your school. Please leave your address and phone number," and "no" and "no." People usually stared blankly and wondered what

kind of college it was. Comrades of the school say that even to this day Jing Ling Vocational College does not have a decent office and that official seals and school stamps are being kept in briefcases. This is why in the city of Nanjing the school is called the "briefcase college." In ridicule, some people predicted that "this kind of college will go out of business sooner or later." Requests for instructors and school buildings were denied. A certain agency had originally promised to loan the school some classrooms but withdrew the decision a few days later.... After having heard this story, one of the lieutenant governors in charge of educational affairs joined leading comrades from the provincial bureau of higher education at the conference on educational work for the province and the Nanjing District in soliciting support from every sector of society. Only then was Jing Ling Vocational College given a few old buildings situated on a high school campus.

The school buildings are located in a narrow alley. Quoting students of the college, "the school gate is only as large as the door of a briquet shop and the field the size of a human hand." Despite all this, those in Nanjing with foresight saw hope in the school. For many years, one of the leaders at the municipal bureau of construction was bothered the cracks were forming in one of the major traffic routes that the bureau had constructed on the west side of the city and that cracks and ditches on the road had made it look like a "laundry board." More than 1 million yuan had been wasted on the project. Despite these kinds of problems, the state only assigned the city two or three college graduates who majored in construction. When this leader heard about Jing Ling Vocational College, he rushed back to Nanjing from Shanghai where he had been treated for an illness. He located the comrades of the college in the narrow alley and recommended that 8 classes (which accommodated more than 300 students) in industrial and civil construction be formed. When some people expressed concern over the fact that that would take up half of the 16 classes offered by the school, this leader replied in earnest conviction, "Only the nearsighted can fail to see that this is a wonderful deal that will enable us to make big profits with a small amount of investment in a short period of time."

"A small boat can turn around easily." For some institutions of higher learning in Nanjing, this is the most enviable feature of Jing Ling Vocational College. The school and the bureau of industry played an equal role in deciding which specialized subjects of study to offer, the content and schedule of classes and how teachers should be hired in accordance with the needs of specialized subjects. It was also agreed that courses in specialized subjects would always comply with realistic needs. For example, the flexible approach assumed by the school enabled it to produce the 20 or so students needed by the Nanjing Radio Component Factory. The first group of these students majored in circuit design; the second, component design. It would be difficult for general-course universities to "run" independently these kinds of "small businesses."

Comrades in institutions of higher learning have all expressed willingness to assist this "little brother" of theirs. In addition to the bureau of industry, Nanjing Polytechnic College, Nanjing University and other renowned institutions of higher learning have assigned instructors to teach at Jing

Jing Vocational College and allowed its students to use their classrooms and facilities gratis. The biggest problem confronting Jing Ling Vocational College is insufficient funding. After all, the amount of money collected through tuition fees and appropriated to it from higher authorities is small. One day, someone from a powerful organization paid the college a visit and presented a list with 35 names. The person said, "Isn't it true that Jing Ling Vocational College is in need of money? If these people are admitted, you'll get all the money and equipment you need." The person offered the school tens of thousands of yuan. His request was flatly denied after the director of the school had carefully checked out all 35 people and found out that 30 of them did not meet the requirement of the school. Similar requests made by several other agencies were also declined. The director of Jing Ling Vocational College told all staff members that "Jing Ling Vocational College must be a school that truly fulfills the need of production and society. It should not deteriorate into a 'college that requires connections to get in' or a 'diploma exchange.'" The school's directors and its party committee's secretary dug up dirt and moved desks in the blistering heat with teachers and staff workers in order to save up money for education. The directors have used the large sum of money appropriated to the school for automobiles and purchasing books for the school library. Because of this, they have to travel on bicycle between the various locations where classes are taught.

Such are the material and spiritual strengths of Jing Ling Vocational College. They enable the students to deal with those confusing and complicated problems presented to them by society.

Good and Bad Things That Come with Word "Vocational"

"Boo!" The noise sounded unbearably sharp.

People in the stadium all stared at the banner with the characters "Jing Ling Vocational College." When athletes representing Jing Ling Vocational College marches into the stadium at the Provincial Collegiate Track and Field Meet, they were greeted with a wave of "boos" and laughter. Of the 59 institutions of higher learning in the entire province, Jing Ling Vocational College, which had been founded only 3 years earlier, was indeed a "little brother" that had probably been admitted to the meet through "connections." Male athletes from the school were red with embarrassment and some of the female athletes lowered their heads.

They knew very well what "boo" meant. When Jing Ling Vocational College was first formed, its strikingly original approach caused misunderstanding among some people. Some said, "It's strange to pay for college education. Besides, what kind of college is this--taking money from students and not even guaranteeing employment?" Others said, "Those admitted to the school must be 'third-rate students.'" Due to this kind of pressure, certain students of the school were ashamed of wearing the school logo and tried to cover the characters "vocational" with the league logo.

For a short period of time the school leaders were worried that these factors would adversely affect the emotions of students. Yet they soon realized that harsh circumstances and outside pressure had only made these students more determined. Every morning the 1,000 or so students traveled into the city of Nanjing on foot, by bicycle or by bus to various locations where classes were being given. Those who lived in the distant Shanxia Mountain District had to commute by train every day. Internships often took place during the summer and winter vacations. When Hu Wenlong, lecturer at the Nanjing Polytechnic College and architect of Nanjing's tallest building--the Jing Ling Hotel--taught part time at the Jing Ling Vocational College, he once led more than 80 students majoring in geoengineering to work in Jiangdu County. In 40-plus-degree Fahrenheit humidity and heat, they surveyed and drew maps on highways and in bushes. Students started reeling from the exposure to the sun and their arms and legs were badly bitten by mosquitoes and insects. In his report to the school, Hu Wenlong sounded deeply moved and said, "I have not seen college students more capable of enduring hardship."

Spiritual inspiration brought about miracles. As results were announced on the loud speaker at the Provincial Collegiate Track and Field Meet, those who "booed" the athletes from Jing Ling Vocational College just could not believe their ears. One of the school's male athletes broke the provincial collegiate record in the pole vault and won first prize. Athletes from the school also won nine other top prizes, including those for the men's 100-meter dash, men's 110-meter high hurdles, women's high jump and women's 400-meter run. Jing Ling Vocational College also won the group award.... TV stations and newspapers fought with one another to interview these athletes. People were shocked when they learned that these students had worked out on the sidewalks or in ill-equipped rented places.

The school director told reporters, "You'd be making a mistake if you judge our students only on the basis of statistics and how many papers they have published. Their most valuable assets are determination and strong will." We have indeed seen the qualities which the new generation should possess in these students. We saw on the campus a noodle shop operated by students majoring in economic management. The shop, which takes up less than 4 square meters, provides services to all students on campus. We have been told that the shop was founded to nurture management skills in students.

The process of acquiring knowledge is a difficult one, but the fruits of the efforts are sweet. Jing Ling Vocational College is finally considered "legitimate" by society.

Society Issues "Certificate of Quality"

Two autumns ago, the first 600 graduates of Jing Ling Vocational College had to be put on "probation for 1 year" by the 200 or so municipal agencies before formal employment. We cannot blame these agencies for being cautious.

When English major Liu Yongming found out that the Nanjing Synthetic Fiber Factory could not decide whether to hire him even though he had been recommended, he went to the factory to "volunteer his services." The first thing the factory director said was, "We'll have to test you in order to decide whether

to hire you." The director, who had graduated in the early 1960's from the East China Textile Academy, asked Liu to spend half an hour going over some material written in a foreign language and then translate it into Chinese orally.

Under the "three-way examination" of the director, the office supervisor and an engineer, Liu went over the material thoroughly relaxed and in only 20 minutes he rendered an oral translation of the material which explained the highly technical operational procedure of a Swiss silk dyeing equipment. Seeing that this young man slightly over 20 years old needed only such a short time to cover all 25 items in 5,000 words, the factory director was delighted and said, "Marvelous. Start tomorrow." Recently, Liu participated in the China Textile Products Trade Talks as the only English interpreter for Nanjing's Textile Industry Company. He skillfully applied his knowledge in economics and argued with a Belgian businessman who eventually conceded that he owed China a quarter of a million francs. The factory director told teachers of Jing Ling Vocational College that "even if we took in 15 such students next year, it would not be too many."

After having run up a deficit for 12 consecutive years, the phosphate fertilizer plant in Jiangsu's Danyang County became one of the first enterprises in the province that turned deficits into surpluses last year and its reorganizational work has been checked and approved. Its director made a special trip to Jing Ling Vocational College to express his appreciation to the school, whose students, he said, saved the factory. What happened was that the former technician, Yao Xinhua, had been promoted to the position of factory director only a year ago. Despite the fact that he is well schooled in technology, Yao did not know much about enterprise management. Jing Ling Vocational College recommended three graduates of its economic management program--Yuan Ce, Wang Qixiang and Li Ninghua--to work at the factory.

The three proceeded to work as soon as they arrived at the factory. They soon discovered that the problem with the factory lay in the deficiencies in its management system and in its usage of raw material. They began putting together and analyzing data that same night and by dawn they came up with a set of reform proposals. The factory secretary and director were both willing to experiment with these proposals. In a period of 3 months, the factory was able to turn deficits into surpluses of more than 36,000 yuan. This was the nicest thing that had ever happened to the factory. No wonder the factory director was thrilled.

Moreover, graduates of Jing Ling Vocational College have made the distribution of talent in many agencies in the Nanjing area more reasonable. The assistant engineer to the Municipal Design Institute's prospecting team, Miao Zhengben, told this reporter that in the past there was always a large number of senior engineers and skilled workers and a shortage of mid-level technicians, but the 35 students trained by the vocational college have balanced the distribution of talent and ratio between technicians and skilled workers has been adjusted to 1:2. The prospecting work of certain key-point projects is now being shouldered principally by graduates of the college. Six of them have been promoted to supervisory positions in rural tractor teams.

When the Ministry of Education was informed of the outstanding results achieved through joint efforts between Jing Ling Vocational College and various enterprises, it sent a deputy minister to the school to investigate. The deputy minister was pleased with the positive results achieved by the school and told the delegation from the World Bank about it. Members of the delegation, led by educator Ande-Maikelun [phonetic], were doubtful of the story and asked for supporting evidence, which the deputy minister failed to produce for lack of preparation. So members of the delegation requested that they visit the school.

The delegation spent 2 days at Jing Ling Vocational College auditing lectures and observing students conducting exercises. French architect Luo jie-Aojiemu [phonetic] commented on the watercolor sketches and designs of the design class: "The works of these students are outstanding. They are on the same level as those of French students of comparable majors and ages." After having reviewed teaching plans for and textbooks used in mathematics classes, Ergen-Dibo [phonetic], director of the Berlin Technical College and mathematics professor, said, "The textbooks you use are pretty much the same as those used in Germany. These textbooks reveal the actual level of your students." Before long, the World Bank gave Jing Ling Vocational College a large amount of money for capital construction.

As Jing Ling Vocational College continues to develop, new challenges have risen on the horizon. How can the school maintain its unique approach to education? Can it keep the newly developed channel of communications open? Comrades of the school have informed this reporter that they are greatly inspired by society and that in the city of Nanjing there has emerged a large number of people who "support" the "channel."

Protect the People of "Da Qiao"

This reporter has been told that subsequent to the visit of Secretary Hu Qili of the party Central Committee, Jiangsu Provincial Secretary Han Peixin and Governor Gu Xiupeng to the vocational college, during which they affirmed the approach of the school, the newly appointed secretary of the municipal party central committee, Cheng Weigao, and other leading cadres paid the school several visits soliciting questions and suggestions. Lt Gov Yang Yongqin, who is in charge of work in education, and deputy major of Nanjing, Ding Yongan, who is also president of Jing Ling Vocational College, have also worked hard and done research for the school. More encouraging news concerning Jing Ling Vocational College has developed:

The leader of Nanjing Polytechnic College has instructed that in the process of reform Jing Ling Vocational College must be provided with competent teachers and that six classrooms would be made available to the school free of charge.

When the Nanjing School of Geology found out that Jing Ling Vocational College needed more classrooms it offered one of its own even though it is experiencing difficulties itself.

Classrooms and teaching facilities are also being offered to Jing Ling Vocational College by Nanjing University, Nanjing Normal University, the Nanjing Aeronautical Engineering Institute and the East China Academy of Hydraulics.

The Jiangsu Provincial Prospecting Division has bent its rules and allows students of Jing Ling Vocational College access to materials in its possession.

A 70-year-old retired professor by the name of Jiang Zhifang was asked by a key-point university in Nanjing to teach English there. The university offered to pick him up in a car since he needed a whole hour to walk the distance that normal people could cover in 15 minutes. He declined the request and chose either to walk for 2 hours to Jing Ling Vocational College or to ride on the back of a student's bicycle to teach there every day. He said, "I am not doing this for money. I am just fulfilling my obligation."

It is this powerful force that has built channel and enabled Jing Ling Vocational College to grow continuously. Jing Ling Vocational College is able to produce more and more trained people equipped with the latest scientific technological know-how and dedicated to the four modernizations because of those who support this "channel." We wish Jing Ling Vocational College the best!

12680

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EAST REGION

MEDIATION RESOLVES CIVIL DISPUTES IN SHANGHAI

OW011041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Shanghai, April 1 (XINHUA) -- Civil disputes in Shanghai dropped 80 percent compared with 1983, thanks to good work by the city's mediators.

An official of the Shanghai jurisdiction bureau, Zhu Baoqi, said that 66,000 of the 68,000 cases resolved last year were handled through mediation courts dealt with the rest.

Most civil cases involved marriage, love affairs, inheritance, support of parents, housing, family disputes, relations between neighbors and debt, he said.

The city has 5,537 mediation committees, 2,477 in the urban neighborhoods and the rest in rural areas, with more than 40,000 mediators.

A Chinese saying goes "even an upright official finds it hard to settle a family quarrel." But most of the mediators are elected trouble-shooters and considered fair and devoted to public service.

A young couple went to mediator Wu Yuezhen's home last year to thank her for helping their marriage. The couple has quarreled for a long time over an affair the husband was having. Wu persuaded the other woman to withdraw and the husband recognized his error.

People's mediation committees were an indispensable part of China's legal system, the official said. By relying on society and the people, they have resolved civil disputes and prevented possible crimes, as a result, lightening the court calendar and strengthening unity among the people.

Most of the mediators are retired workers and teachers who are well-educated and familiar with law. They are volunteers who receive no extra pay from the government or from the litigants.

The city's jurisdiction bureau has given has given training courses in law to more than 42,000 mediators. Some 400 mediators and 103 advanced mediation committees were commended by the bureau not long ago for good work.

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EAST REGION

JIANGXI PARTY SECRETARY GETS INVOLVED IN ECONOMIC REFORM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 49, 3 Dec 84 pp 16-17

[Article by Liu Jiwu [0491 4949 0124]: "A Day in the Life of a Provincial Party Secretary--Jiangxi Provincial Party Secretary and Governor Zhao Zengyi--From the Porcelain Capital to Coal City"]

[Text] Nine Head Milking Herd Inspiration

It was early in the morning of 10 August, a sunny day. Provincial Party Secretary and Governor Zhao Zengyi [6392 1073 4135], who just yesterday returned from Yi Chun and came to Pingxiang goes into the dining room. He glances around sees a glass of steaming milk set out on the table, and casually asks the comrade next to him: "How many milking cows does Pingxiang City have?"

"Nine, including six who are old and whose daily production can only supply a small number of hospitals. There isn't even enough for the old, retired cadres," a Pingxiang City cadre blurts out.

"Eh!" The reply is unintentional but taken seriously by the questioners.

During this investigation, Zhao Zengyi is concentrating on looking into a rational municipal economic structure. Before he arrived at Pingxiang, while conducting a survey in Jingdezhen, he saw the award-winning people's porcelain factory which produces "Qinghua parasol dinnerware" used a very embryonic baking process because it didn't even have an infrared kiln, using instead a light bulb. He thought of the improvement of the technology of the entire Jingdezhen porcelain industry with new equipment. He especially invited responsible comrades from enterprises and science and research units under the central department located in the city to come to see him and asked them to make their suggestions, to give first priority to the development of technology and equipment in order to bring about the full capacity of Jingdezhen's porcelain industry. He saw Jingdezhen's prizewinning "Jinjiang Chinaware and straw packing" and noticed that they had still not changed their appearance. Very worrisome. He made a special trip to nearby Wu Yuan County to meet with county and municipal comrades and research together how to use the abundant bamboo resource of Wu Yuan's mountain area, how to set up a paper factory and a paper box factory, how to develop a packaging industry and how to improve Jingdezhen's backward packaging situation. He saw that Jingdezhen's water transport resources were not fully utilized and that, in Boyang, the county seat, scores of li away, the confluence

of the river and Poyang Lake form a natural port tying directly with the Chang Jiang River. He then asked the comrades from Boyang County to come and talk things over, and study preliminary plans on how to turn Boyang into the watertransport export gateway of the "Porcelain Capital."

Today, the nine head milking cow problem of Pingxiang arouses even more his rational interest and close attention to municipal economic structure.

This morning, in the conference room of the Pingxiang Hotel, he convened the Pingxiang social and economic development strategy symposium. Zhao Zengyi listened attentively to each person's words--sometimes taking notes, sometimes asking questions.

Comrades in the city in reply said that Pingxiang is "Jiangnan's Coal City." Coal, lime and other rock resources exist in abundance. In the 30 years since Liberation, Pingxiang's economic development has fundamentally based itself on the development of local resources. According to the present industrial structure coal ranks first. The coal production of the entire municipality in 1983 comprised 35.2 percent of the coal production of the entire province. The steel and iron, cement, and machinery industries also occupy an important position in the overall municipal economy. But, light industry had a slower start, occupying a smaller proportion. In particular, daily use and food item industries far from satisfy the needs of the market.

After completing discussion of the situation, talk turned to a discussion of the present and future development strategy of Pingxiang Municipality. Some comrades said that according to the present natural resource and industrial situation, Pingxiang must continue to concern itself with the development of presently available natural resources and build an industrial city which lays stress on heavy industries.

Hearing this, Zhao Zengyi smiled and said that it is correct to develop an economy based on an abundance of natural resources. But, we can't create a "small but complete" city in which "everything is available." When it decides on its development strategy, Pingxiang, as an industrial and mining city, must still look into those special characteristics it holds over other cities. First, if we make an objective appraisal regarding natural resources, we can say that the coal reserves of the area around Pingxiang can provide no more than 200 million tons, certainly not much of an abundance. As a result, when we consider the economic situation today, we just turn our heads in one direction and do one thing at the expense of another. In a few decades, mineral resources will be exhausted which will certainly influence the city's comprehensive economic development. Next, if the economic structure is not rational and is not coordinated, it will be hard to fully exploit the abundance of natural resources. He describes Pingxian City's current predicament to illustrate this problem. He says that, for several reasons, during the last half year Pingxiang City overstocked more than 1 million tons of coal and several tens of thousands of tons of cement. Products could not be merchandized and didn't realize any value. Another factor, for a population of 1.25 million there are only nine milking cows, one clothing factory, and 80 percent of the food is brought in from the outside. That which should be exported can't be exported, that which has to be imported must still be imported. The economic benefit for the entire city is absent and the exploration of natural resources is also not making itself evident.

He goes on to say that from now on Pingxiang City must concentrate on developing food, apparel and daily necessities industries to serve the people. This is not only to serve the daily needs of city and country residents, it is also an essential component of the city's coordinated development. He is of the opinion that Pingxiang must fully utilize Jiangxi's abundance of grains and develop in the near future the food and domestic animal industries, thereby making the entire city's economy to form a good cycle.

A Number Which Keeps Popping Up

While Zhao Zengyi was investigating in Pingxiang, he inquired of the local bank how many savings deposits it had. I noted when accompanying him that almost whenever he reached a location, he asked for that figure. Sometimes when he asked local comrades, they were caught unprepared and only a half day later were able to give him the figure. In the face of output value, profit and other important data, this data would appear to be inconsequential. So why does Zhao Zengyi concentrate on it so heavily?

Let's start from the beginning.

For a long time, he has been formulating a concept. All who manage affairs want to ask the state for money. This time Zhao Zengyi conducts an inquiry. On one street he encounters quite a number of people who ask for money to build this or that. Zhao Zengyi tells them that if they want money he doesn't have any. If they want it, ask the next person, and they want more, then they must use their heads, and rely on raising funds to do things.

Pingxiang region's secondary energy sources are insufficient. The electric power supply is very tight, influencing production and blocking present and future economic development. In order to resolve this problem, in the municipality they have proposed to construct several large projects, requiring investment capital of several hundred million yuan from the state. Zhao Zengyi expresses his own view regarding this proposal. He says that electricity needs to be created. But you can't rely solely on the state for investment; it is essential to rely jointly on many sources of capital.

After eating lunch, Zhao Zengyi hears that the Pingxiang Gaokeng Electrical Plant utilizes gangue to make electricity in an economically beneficial way. He specially went to see it and after he returned, he told those comrades in charge at the municipality that to build a 6,000 watt gangue electrical power station only costs 60 million yuan. "Your Pingxiang bank savings deposits total over 80 million yuan. If you add each unit's funds and pool resources, it will be completely feasible to build several power stations. The key is to work well and effectively, enabling those who raise the capital to make a profit. In this way, those who raise capital will have an incentive." When he proposes that Pingxiang city get involved with mines and that the municipality, the district and the rural areas raise capital and jointly operate a power station, he suggests first experimenting. If all goes well, to proceed, and within a few years to build a string of gangue power plants, making use of the gangue natural resource and thereby alleviating the electrical power supply shortage.

Xiangdong District, Pingxiang City is the "home of abundance" of the industry of Jiangxi's towns and villages. Last year, the income from the enterprises of all the towns and villages in the district surpassed 100 million yuan. When Zhao Zengyi came to this district to investigate, the comrades of the district brought up for discussion the industry currently being developed in the towns and villages, the lack of capital, and the desire for a bit of investment. Smiling, Zhao Zengyi said that the old practice of turning to the state with outstretched hand, asking for money, must be broken. You are still developing rural industry according to the practice of "raising money by yourself as the guiding principal and drawing support from every quarter." Your district has over 17 million yuan in savings accounts. You must think up ways to attract part of it to develop rural industry. The key is to mobilize the masses to raise funds to run enterprises.

Before the end of his investigation, Zhao Zengyi once again made a special visit to a village-run enterprise contracted by an individual--the Pingxiang Green Mountain Lamp Factory. The contractor, by the name of Wang Jianqing [3769 1696 3237] relies on the village people to raise funds and a 2,000 yuan bank loan. He has been running the factory since 1982 and annual output has already reached over 1 million yuan, with over 60 kinds of products. Each year he generates taxes worth between 100,000 and 200,000 yuan. Zhao Zengyi clasps Wang Jianqing's hand and says: "You have worked well; you are moving in the correct direction; rural industry should be run this way."

Not To Exchange a "Mother-in-Law"

Pingxiang City still has unsuitable grassroots provincially-owned coal and steel and iron enterprises. Zhao Zengyi feels that these enterprises should also break the existing separation of local and central authorities situation and establish a new relationship between the two which suits the system's reform and advanced economic development. Based on his proposal, comrades from provincial coal and steel and iron industries, and Pingxiang City met together to talk things over and agreed to combine resources in running enterprises and to organize various economic mergers, with large factories taking over small, to facilitate the exchange of ideas between people of talent as well as other aspects of cooperation, in order to effectively make the most of respective talents, jointly develop new products, form new manufacturing power, and heighten the comprehensive economic advantage of the cities.

Rural enterprises belonging to the province comprise one of the difficult tasks in reforming the Jiangxi system. Even though this April the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee and the provincial government explicitly decreed that provincial departments and bureaus and district administrative offices are basically not to directly administer enterprises, provincial enterprises must move into rural areas step-by-step, in a planned way. But, some department comrades regard the idea of this reform to be vague, and generally consider rural enterprises to be nothing more than changing a "mother-in-law." It is better for me to run things, they feel, than for you to run things. Thus, to stress the belief that this department's enterprise does not suit being set up in a rural area, they take no action. Later on, although they are compelled to agree, when they get down to carrying out specifics, a thought reversal again pokes its head up.

To counter this concept, this time, before Zhao Zengyi began his investigation, he repeatedly stressed this reform idea in many meetings. He says that it must be made clear why enterprises must be established in rural areas--in general, to develop manufacturing capability. Talking specifics, there are four advantages: First, it is helpful in separating government from enterprises, letting enterprises manage and revitalize themselves. Second, it is helpful in bringing into full play the role of key cities in the organization and management of the economy. Third, it is useful to those in the economic departments in strengthening industrial management, in raising the level of overall planning, in coordination and service and guidance work. Fourth, it is beneficial to the further reform of the state organs and management system. For this reason, establishing rural enterprises is definitely not just changing a "mother-in-law."

After establishing provincially linked rural enterprises, the problem which Zhao Zengyi has followed with interest during this tour is how key cities change. In Jingdezhen, there are four rural provincially-controlled enterprises given to cities to administer. Of them, the Le Ping Vinylon Factory is famous throughout the province for running at a deficit and the comrades in the municipality worry that they cannot shoulder this load, proposing that businesses running at a deficit not be continued in rural areas. This reflects the fact that the localities are still taking on all the work of the enterprises and are taking on the thought tendencies of a new "mother-in-law." Zhao Zengyi and local comrades held discussions and exchanged ideas. He said that after provincially-controlled enterprises are established in the country, they shouldn't let you be their new "mother-in-law" and manage a business to death.

To let a city expand its power, it is essential to expand the power of planning, guidance, coordination, and supervision and not allow you to specifically go out and interfere with the enterprise's production, supply, market, as well as personnel, capital and property. For this reason, after a business is established in a rural area, the city must further simplify administrative procedures and let go some of its truly putting decision-making power in the hands of the enterprises and allowing them to utilize that acquired independence, thereby stimulating production and management to strengthen the city's economy.

His investigation completed, Zhao Zengyi also said to the entourage of responsible persons of the provincial system's reform committee that how to properly handle the relationship between key cities and enterprises that have and temporarily have not been placed under a lower administrative level is a new issue worthy of study. You must do investigations and research, and try to find a new method, so as to push forward the reform of the entire province's economic system.

12884

CSO: 4005/523

EAST REGION

APPOINTMENT SYSTEM FOR CADRES IMPLEMENTED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Municipal Party Committee Organizing Department notes that the new appointment system to recruit administrative cadres overall in state owned enterprises in Shanghai will be implemented step by step starting today. Units with prerequisites can combine the methods of democratic election, recruitment, self recommendation, etc. with the new system. Cadres from other units or departments can be recruited on the presuppositions of reasonable circulation of talented persons and negotiation between units involved. Within the term of appointment, cadres with a worker's position, if recruited, will enjoy the same pay and conditions as a cadre. Later if they are not reappointed they must return to their worker's positions without cadre perquisites.

To strengthen the vitality of enterprises and to boldly install new people, the municipal government, in the former stage, tried out the new appointment system to recruit administrative cadres in part of the state-owned enterprises and achieved good results. From now on, any state enterprise qualified by the enterprise consolidation check up and with the approval of its superior administrative department, can implement the new appointment system to recruit new administrative cadres. In the appointment of administrative cadres, guiding principles such as making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent must be insisted on, and the finest talented persons with sound political qualities and knowledge, in the prime of life, and with a spirit of pioneers must be boldly recruited. The deputy director of a factory, assistant manager of a corporation and chief engineer, general economist, and general accountant will be nominated by the director (manager), be reported to the superior administrative department for approval, and then be appointed by the director (manager). Administrative cadres recruited as mid-level chiefs will be appointed by the director (manager); those to be deputies will be nominated by the chiefs and appointed by the director (manager). In the appointment of a cadre, the director (manager) should consult with the party organization of equal level. Disagreements should be reported to the immediately superior administrative department for decision.

Units implementing the new cadre appointment system may establish a personnel department or assign sole duty personnel, under the guidance of the director (manager) to be in charge of the assessment and administrative work of appointed cadres.

In the appointment of cadres, appointment credentials should be issued or contracts should be signed to specify obligations, rights and interests. The length of the term of an appointment should be decided according to the actual situation of the specific position and personnel.

Former administrative cadres without an appointment should be assigned some appropriate work, based on expertise, age, and physical condition of the individual, and according to the principles of flexibility in moving up or down, reasonable circulation, and opening up various channels.

Institutions and collectively owned enterprises can also refer to and try out the new cadre appointment system with the approval of the upper level organization.

12909

CSO: 4005/538

EAST REGION

OPENNESS TO CREATIVE THINKING URGED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Zhang Bingyuan [4545 3521 0337]: "A Brief Discussion on 'Inertia' of Mind"]

[Text] The human mind is dynamic and creative, and it can, through the appearance of some happenings, recognize its essence, grasp its law of development and then foresee the future. Einstein, based on his theory of general relativity, gave his three famous predictions: 1. "the progression of the perihelion of Mercury;" 2. "the spectral lines moved towards the red by gravitational force;" and 3. "the bending of light in a field of gravitational force." Marx, based on the laws of social development, drew his scientific inference that capitalism is doomed and Communism will triumph. All of these demonstrate the amazing powers of the human mind to make such amazing predictions! Moreover, the human mind is also dynamic to guide practice and be a great physical power to remake nature and carry out social reform. In the development of social productivity and social life, the attainment to such a modernized level as it is today sufficiently demonstrates the enormous might of human mind praised by Engels as "the most beautiful flower on earth."

Nevertheless, everything has duality. The human mind has, on one side, dynamic nature and creativity, and on the other side, conservatism and "inertia." The human mind can not only run ahead of the practical to guide realization, but also can fall behind the practical to become an obstacle to the development of new things. Using a series of examples from guerrilla warfare in those years, Comrade Mao Zedong, said, "Our bodies have long been below the mountain, but our mind is still on top of the mountain." The appearance of mind lagging behind reality is, neglecting objective factors, a reflection of "inertia: of the mind. In the natural world, any object has "inertia" which maintains the original moving state; therefore, it takes a lot of strength to make a still object to start to move, or to make a moving object stop moving. The human mind is often like this; at the beginning when a new theory is born, it always encounters fault-finding and opposition, therefore many new theories were suffocated at the very time of their birth. However, the current point of view is hard to correct even if it has drawbacks. Bei-fu-li-gi [phonetic] after listing a series of similar examples from the history of science, said, human beings have a

"habit of resisting new thought". Xi-le [phonetic], referring to this psychology of resistance, even said something like this, "this inertia can be classified as a basic 'rule' of nature".

In the formation of "inertia" of mind, one of the psychological factors is "sticking to the old ways." In judging right or wrong, the human mind has a strong tendency to use the current traditional ideas as its foundation rather than the new situation facing us at the present time. When Planck had practically broken through the conventions of classical physics, advanced the quantum hypothesis and stepped forward to the microcosm, he unexpectedly "got enmeshed in a web of his own spinning" and stuck there to the traditional point of view, and tried hard to put the new theory of his own in line with the track of classical physics, which resulted in his laboring in vain. Nevertheless, Einstein was a man who dared to break the barrier of traditional ideas, expanded Planck's quantum ideas to radiation and absorption of light, founded the quantum theory, and revealed for the first time in history the nature of wave-particle duality of microcosmic objects. The second (psychological factor) is blind faith in authority. Galileo's discoveries of "isochronism of the pendulum" and "the law of falling bodies" encountered much jeering and opposition; the reason was that he overturned Aristotle's authoritative incorrect ideas that "the shorter amplitude of a pendulum requires less time to finish a cycle" and "a heavier falling body falls faster than a lighter one." Thus Galileo said with deep feeling that the people "are willing to be Aristotle's slave and take whatever he said as imperial edict, and cannot contradict him in the least." The third (psychological factor) is the fear of making a mistake. Wei-le, the German chemist, after succeeding in the synthesis of organic urea with inorganic materials, shrank back before organic chemistry; the reason is clearly given in a letter to his teacher that organic chemistry is like a "premeval tropical forest" and is "a hideous, endless forest in which there is no way for one to escape and people are afraid to enter." It seems that timidity and the fear of making mistakes suffocated Wei-le's creative thinking and made him hesitate to press forward! Our nation's famous geologist Li Siguang [2621 0934 0342] said it well, "the existence of science completely depends upon new discoveries, without new discoveries, science will die!" When creative thinking is suffocated, the development of science is also suffocated.

The reform of the economic system is a work of initiative. To engage in creative thinking requires a break with "inertia" of mind. If the mind can only follow the mind of authority and traditional ideas and can only do regenerative and habitual thinking, there can be no new beginnings, and no progress in our undertakings. Only if we break the barrier of confinement to our predecessor's thought and habitual "inertia," break off sticking to the old ways, having blind faith in authority, and the fear of making mistakes, can the dynamic nature of thinking be fully developed and the creativity of thinking be in full blossom in order to yield plentiful and substantial fruits.

12909

CSO: 4005/538

29 April 1985

EAST REGION

WANG YUZHAO, FRG GOVERNOR SIGN DOCUMENTS

OW010556 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Exerpts] Governor Wang Yuzhao and Governor Albrecht of the Lower Saxony State, Federal Republic of Germany, signed a joint statement and related agreements on promoting cultural exchanges between Anhui and Lower Saxony in the conference hall of the Luyang Hotel in Hefei at 1400 today.

The joint statement said the province and the state agreed that the cultural exchange between them will include the fields of science, technology, education, culture and art, public health, and sports. The joint statement also noted that the two sides are full of confidence that their bilateral cultural exchanges and cooperation will have bright prospects for development. Anhui Province will send a cultural study group to Lower Saxony state at an appropriate time to conduct a study tour there in the fields of science and technology, education, culture, public health, and sports. The two sides will act on the basis of promoting mutual understanding to implement this statement to broaden their cultural contacts. [passage omitted]

At the signing ceremony, 12 economic agreements and letters of intent were signed by the responsible persons of the concerned units of our province and personages representing the economic and trade circles on the Lower Saxony State delegation.

Those participating in the signing ceremony on the Chinese side were responsible persons of the Provincial Government and concerned units Shao Ming, Wang Houhong, Zhao Huaishou, Wang Jie, Zhang Guohui, (Sun Ruie), (Geng Shiwen), and (Cui Dongxing). Those participating in the ceremony on the Lower Saxony State delegation side were Dr Von Vogt, director of the State Department of Economy and Communications; Mr Von Boltmer, director of the Protocol Department of the State Government; and Mr Hans Riebieg and Mr Karl Kbrenar, personage of the economic circles of Lower Saxony.

CSO: 4005/731

EAST REGION

ANHUI CONGRESS MEETING ELECTS OFFICIALS 15 MARCH

OW021227 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Third Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held its fourth meeting on the afternoon of 15 March.

The meeting was presided over by its Executive Chairman Xia Deyi.

A total of 837 deputies were expected to attend the meeting. A total of 728 deputies actually attended, thus constituting a quorum. The meeting approved a list of general ballot supervisors and ballot supervisors of various elections nominated by the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The general ballot supervisors are Meng Jiaqin and Li Fengcai [2621 7685 2088].

By secret ballot, deputies at the meeting elected Wang Guangyu as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Su Hua as vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and Ding Zhi [0002 0037] and Zhang Binglun as members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. They designated Wang Houhong and Song Ming (female) as vice governors of the provincial People's Government and elected Feng Jianhua as chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate and Feng Tianzhi [7456 1131 6347] as chief procurator of the Luan branch of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

When Executive Chairman Xia Deyi announced the election results, a thunderous applause broke out at the meeting.

The meeting's other executive chairmen were Shi Junjie, Liu Guangcai, Hong Gingyuan, Du Weiyu, Hu Xiangnong [5170 0686 6593], Wu Dongping [0702 2767 1627], Ge Baolin [5514 1405 3829], Tan Buzhen [6223 1580 4176], Feng Jianhua, and Jiu Dehe.

CSO: 4005/745

29 April 1985

EAST REGION

PRESS CONFERENCE ON REJUVENATING WEIFANG

SK041442 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 3 April, the Weifang City CPC Committee and the city government held a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters on rejuvenating Weifang (Weifang Shufang), secretary of the city CPC Committee, presided over the conference. (Shao Guifang), mayor of Weifang City, introduced the city's situation.

He said: The convening of the second Weifang international meeting on kites will open fine vistas for enhancing the friendship between Weifang City and all countries in the world and developing the economic and technological cooperation between the city and other countries.

(Shao Guifang) said: Located in the middle part of the Shandong peninsula, bordering Bohai Bay on the north, with the Yimeng mountainous area in the south, and bordering Qingdao and Yantai on the east and the Shengli oilfield on the west, Weifang is a beautiful and richly endowed city. The total area of the city exceeds 17,000 square kilometers. The annual average temperature is 12.3 degrees centigrade. The average precipitation is 700 millimeters. The frost-free period is about 200 days. The city is in the warm-temperate zone, is affected by the east Asian monsoon, and has a continental climate.

He said: Weifang City is vast in territory and has rich economic resources. Its agricultural production occupies an important place in the province's agricultural production. With extremely rich natural resources, Weifang City has preliminarily verified more than 40 varieties of metal and nonmetal deposits for mining. This may offer rich raw materials from the development of industrial production and construction undertakings. There are more than 10 natural mineral springs that may offer edible mineral water in mountainous areas. The northern part of the city is rich in production of crude salt. Thus, the city has broad prospects for developing salt chemical industry. The city also has good conditions for aquatic production and fish farming. Weifang City has comprehensive branches of industry, principally involving the fields of machinery, electronics, light industry, textiles, building materials, and chemical industrial, and salt industrial trades. The city has 1,960 industrial enterprises, which principally produce more than 1,000 varieties of products. With stronger technological

capability in developing the machinery industry, the city is one of the important machinery industrial bases in the country. Since the 1970's, the city has made rapid development in the fields of electronics and light and textile industries. Thirteen major products, including tape recorders, microcomputers, woolen knitting goods, and art printing paper have seen their quality reach the advanced domestic level. As of 1984, the city's 18 products respectively won state golden and silver prizes and 228 products won quality prizes issued by ministries and the province. The existing industrial enterprises have the capability of absorbing and digesting advanced technology. [passage omitted]

Weifang is a class-A open city with the approval of the state. In order to further expand economic and technological cooperation and exchange, we earnestly welcome banking, economic and trade, and scientific and technological circles, as well as tourists, civilian organizations, and friends from all localities in the world to pay visits to and hold trade talks with Weifang. We welcome those who are willing to cooperate with us to develop Weifang's mining, agricultural, and under water resources, to jointly develop new technology and new products, and to help us import technology in machinery, electronics, textiles, the chemical industry, building materials, and catering trades. Those who make investments in running and developing all undertakings are welcome. We will take a warm attitude, afford preferential conditions, and adopt flexible ways to do well in conducting cooperation with friends from all countries and to provide good working and living conditions for them. [passage omitted]

About 100 Chinese and foreign journalists attended the press conference.

CSO: 4005/745

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

STUDIES SOCIAL ORDER--To promote the improvement of social order, to examine and understand the progress made in improving social order in all localities, and to sum up typical experience, the provincial leading group for improving social order transferred 137 personnel from units concerned directly under the provincial authorities and organized them to go to all prefectures and cities in separate groups before 5 April to conduct investigation and study. On 1 April, the provincial leading group for improving social order held a mobilization meeting attended by all investigators. The meeting was presided over by Comrade (Cui Xinji), deputy secretary of the Political Science and Law Committee of the provincial party committee. (Jin Jishi), member of the provincial leading group and deputy secretary general of the provincial Political Science and Law Committee, and (Ji Banghan), member of the provincial leading group and deputy director of the provincial Public Security Department, separately spoke at the meeting. Comrade (Jin Jishi) pointed out: To fundamentally improve Anhui's social order at an early date, we must first deal a stern blow at serious criminal offenses and serious economic crimes and take other measures to improve social order as soon as possible. We must use ideological, political, economic, administrative, and legal means to control, prevent, and reduce crimes and reform the majority of criminals so that they can be useful people. [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG--At the invitation of Johannes, governor of North Rhine-Westphalia State of the Federal Republic of Germany, a Jiangsu provincial economic and trade delegation headed by Jiangsu Governor Gu Xiulian left Nanjing this morning for the Federal Republic of Germany via Beijing. Members of the delegation include Zheng Liangyu, (Guo Shiliang), (Jin Jingzhong), and others. During its visit, the delegation will consult with leaders of the North Rhine-Westphalia Government on matters concerning the strengthening economic and trade exchanges between the two sides and explore the possibility of establishing friendly province-state relations between Jiangsu Province and North Rhine-Westphalia State. Governor Gu Xiulian and party will also visit Italy on the way at the invitation of Mayor (Lanto Conti) of Florence and Mayor (Mario Ligo) of Venice cities in Italy. Governor Gu Xiulian had left for Beijing in advance. Other members left Nanjing this morning. Qian Mengwu, secretary general of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, and others saw them off at the airport. The Jiangsu Provincial trade talks group, composed of comrades (Qiu Renmin),

(He Zhongzheng), and other comrades left Nanjing on the same plane for the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy to hold talks on related trade matters there. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 85]

WRITER'S HOUSE--According to a WEN HUI BAO report: Mao Dun's old residence formally opened to the public on 27 March morning. Mao Dun's old residence, located next to the (Yanan) Temple in Beijing, is an antique building consisting of two rows of rooms with a courtyard in between. On the white wall at the entrance to the courtyard is a dark blue marble plaque inscribed with four golden characters, Mao Dun's Old Residence, in Comrade Deng Yingchao's handwriting. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 28 Mar 85]

EX-SOLDIERS HELP BUSINESS--More than 10,000 retired soldiers in Jiangxi Province are actively collecting and spreading economic information on urban and rural markets throughout the province. As of now, about 80 percent of the 21,000 pieces of commercial information they supplied have been turned into a source of business income for various enterprises. Some of the 10,000 retired soldiers who are engaged in gathering and relaying information have maintained regular contacts with enterprises in places where their original PLA units were stationed to exchange business information, while others have organized information groups to analyze data and make business forecasts. Some of them have been hired by various units to gather market information and provide these units with commercial information. Duchang County produces many things made of bamboo and wood. However, these products were unmarketable for a long time because of lack of business information. In 1984, the over 500 retired militarymen hired to gather data for various village and township enterprises in the county sent back some 250 pieces of business information from more than a dozen provinces and autonomous regions within a period of 11 months. This information was worth 4 to 5 million yuan of business, and opened up the market for some 89 types of previously slow-selling merchandise. [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85]

FINNISH MAYORS VISIT ANHUI--According to ANHUI RIBAO, a delegation of Finnish mayors left Hefei by train last night. The delegation is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. During its stay in Hefei, the delegation was briefed by deputy mayor of Hefei Wu Yi on Hefei's situation. The delegation also visited the University of Science and Technology of China, the provincial art school, the provincial acrobatic troupe, the Hefei industrial art plant, and a township near Hefei. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 85]

WANG DAOHAN FETES FRG GOVERNOR--Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan gave a banquet at noontime on 1 April to the Jingjing Club to welcome Governor Albrecht of the FRG state of Lower Saxony, his wife, and other members of his party. During the banquet, the two sides talked about the question of further developing friendly cooperation and contacts between Shanghai Municipality and the Lower Saxony state in various fields. Governor Albrecht and his wife arrived in the municipality from Hefei on the evening of 31 March. The guests visited the Shanghai (Dazhong) automobile company and the Shanghai Heavy Machine Tools Plant on 1 April. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 2 Apr 85]

YE GONGQI FETES THAI DELEGATION--Ye Gongqi, Shanghai vice mayor, met with a Thai delegation led by Interior Vice Minister Opas Pongrasin at Jingjiang Hotel yesterday evening and hosted a banquet in their honor. He had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests. The delegation arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning. Cao Kuangren, director of the Shanghai Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau, welcomed the delegation at the airport. The guests visited a home for the aged, a kindergarten, and a peasant household in Changzheng Village, Jiading County in the afternoon. They will visit the Shanghai No. 1 social welfare center this morning and leave Shanghai for Guangzhou in the afternoon. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 85 p 3]

CSO: 4005/731

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI HOLDS MEETING ON SECOND STAGE OF PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK031033 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 85 p 1

["Summary of the Discussion at the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee Meeting on Relaying and Implementing the Spirit of the National Conference of the Second Stage of Party Rectification (19 March 1985)"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 March, the provincial CPC committee standing committee held a meeting to listen to a report by the provincial CPC committee office for guiding party rectification on the national work conference on the second stage of party rectification. All the participants discussed the way to conscientiously implement the spirit of the national work conference. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Guan Guangfu.

I

The meeting maintained that the work conference held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification was a very important conference. The work conference correctly evaluated the achievements in the first stage of the party rectification, made an all-round analysis of the situation and tasks which the second stage of party rectification would be facing, and implemented the spirit of a series of instructions issued by the central authorities on curbing the new unhealthy trends. Central leading comrades Hu Qili, Bo Yibo and others delivered important speeches at the work conference. The four decisions made by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat are based on an all-round analysis of the present economic and political situation of our country, and the practical reality of party rectification work. They are of profound significance in carrying out the second stage of the party rectification work well, in consolidating and carrying forward the achievements of the first stage of party rectification, and in curbing the unhealthy trends under the new situation in particular. CPC committees at various levels should conscientiously study and resolutely implement them in light of their practical conditions.

II

The meeting maintained that the basic evaluation and experiences summed up by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the CPC Central Committee Secretariat completely conformed with the practical reality in our

province. At present, most units in our province involved in the first stage of party rectification have accomplished their tasks in various phases. The spirit of the national work conference on the second stage of party rectification is of important guiding significance to consolidating and developing the achievements in the first stage of party rectification. Various units involved in the first stage of party rectification should conscientiously study documents issued by the work conference on the second stage of party rectification. In accordance with the spirit of the central authorities, they should "review the past," seriously examine various manifestations of the new unhealthy trends in their own units, and investigate and firmly handle the cases concerned. In accordance with the four experiences in the first stage of party rectification summed up by the central authorities, they should find out where they have lagged behind, take remedial measures, and try to further improve themselves. All units, whether they have received approval to end party rectification or not, should take the work of curbing the new unhealthy trends as a key link for consolidating and carrying forward the achievements in party rectification. If they fail to do so, their party rectification is not up to standard.

The meeting maintained that the second stage of party rectification in our province is in full swing and that it has a good beginning. The key to our success lies in working in a down-to-earth manner to make a breakthrough in party rectification. Generally speaking, we have not yet made a breakthrough in the second stage of party rectification. At present, the most pressing and important work is to conscientiously relay and implement the spirit of the national work conference on the second stage of party rectification. Through party rectification, we should correct the new unhealthy trends and the mistakes of disregarding party spirit and discipline, and rapidly make a breakthrough in our province's second stage of party rectification. Regarding this respect, the meeting put forward the following demands:

1. We should conscientiously study and comprehend the spirit of the national work conference on the second stage of party rectification, further enhance our understanding, and unify our thinking. While relaying and implementing the spirit of the national work conference on the second stage of party rectification, we should organize the broad masses of party members and party-member cadres to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech delivered at the national scientific and technical work conference, and the spirit of a series of instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on curbing the new unhealthy trends in order to enhance our understanding of the present situation, the importance of carrying out the second stage of party rectification well, and the significance and pressing need to curb the new unhealthy trends. We should be clearer about the aims and guiding thought of reform, clarify the relations between curbing the new unhealthy trends and promoting reform, unify our understanding of reform, and unify the thinking of the broad masses of party members and party-member cadres on the basis of the spirit of the national work conference on the second stage of party rectification.

2. We should be clear about the tasks and the key points of the second stage of party rectification. Various units involved in the second stage of party rectification should take the work of enhancing party spirit, strengthening discipline, promoting reform, and ensuring smooth progress in reform as the key point of the second stage of party rectification. This will bring along and promote the progress of various items of party rectification work. In the course of implementing the spirit of the national work conference on party rectification, whether a unit involved in the second stage of party rectification has made a breakthrough should, first of all, be judged by whether it has curbed the new unhealthy trends. In other words, it should be judged by whether party and government organs and party and government cadres have stopped their business activities, whether the cases of reselling goods in short supply at a profit have been handled, whether the unhealthy trends of issuing bonuses arbitrarily, distributing goods recklessly, and using public money to entertain guests have been curbed, whether the abrupt promotion of workers has been stopped, whether commodity prices in markets have been effectively controlled, and so on.

3. We should handle well the relations between resolutely curbing the new unhealthy trends and persisting in reform. We should closely integrate party rectification with reform. Through reform we should remove the obstacles and interference which block the progress of reform, create good political conditions and social environment for reform, promote and ensure the healthy development of reform, and develop economy. This is the most important guiding thought which must be followed in the course of leading the second stage of party rectification, and an important criterion for testing whether the second stage of party rectification has been successfully and effectively carried out. At present, our purpose in curbing the new unhealthy trends is to straighten out party work style, promote reform and the implementation of the open-door policy, and ensure smooth progress of the economic structural reform. Curbing the new unhealthy trends does not mean turning the clock back, or exercising again too much inflexible and rigid control. Therefore, leading cadres at various levels should have a sober and clear understanding of the relations between curbing unhealthy trends and promoting reform. In other words, we should unswervingly persist in carrying out economic structural reform, and resolutely curb unhealthy trends. In the process of curbing unhealthy trends, we should adopt a firm and prudent attitude. We should pay attention to drawing clear demarcation lines in applying the policy. We should closely follow the stipulations contained in the present policies, the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of economic structure, and the basic aim of making the country powerful and the people rich through reform. We should also strictly follow the measures and lines of demarcation contained in the documents and circulars issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in recent years to ascertain the facts, distinguish right from wrong, and study specific methods and measures for curbing and preventing the new unhealthy trends. We should work carefully and have a down-to-earth manner. While solving problems, we should prevent chaos. While curbing the unhealthy trends, we should strengthen investigations and studies. When we encounter some problems which we are not sure of, we should exert more efforts to carry out investigations and studies. In the meantime, we should pay attention to asking for instructions and submitting reports to higher authorities.

4. We should grasp typical cases. With regard to the new unhealthy trends, on the basis of ascertaining the facts, the provincial discipline inspection commission, and the office for guiding party rectification under the provincial CPC central committee should grasp those typical cases of serious offenses which produce very severe influence, and strictly punish those main offenders. The handling of these cases should be published in newspapers and broadcast in order to warn others against following bad examples; save those who have made mistakes, and educate the broad masses of people. In the meantime, we should also grasp good examples of curbing the new unhealthy trends and carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. We should enthusiastically publicize them.

5. We should pay attention to providing party members with education in party spirit, party work style, and party discipline. During the second stage of party rectification, we should solve the problems of disregarding party spirit, unhealthy work style, and lax discipline. In particular, we should firmly grasp the problem of overcoming the unhealthy work style of "refusing to obey orders, and disregarding prohibitions." We should widely provide the broad masses of party members and party-member cadres with profound education in party spirit, party work style, and the basic purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, so that party members will greatly raise their political consciousness, foster the lofty ideal of always striving for socialism and communism, observe discipline in an exemplary way, and train themselves to be vanguard fighters who have ideals, a high morality, and cultural knowledge, and who observe discipline, consciously resist various kinds of unhealthy trends, are the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts, and guide and unite with the masses on the basis of party spirit, party work style, and party discipline in order to correctly implement the party's policy and disciplines. In so doing, we will be able to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, and ensure the smooth progress of reform.

III

The meeting maintained that truly strengthening leadership is the key to ensuring success in the second stage of party rectification. Generally speaking, the CPC committees (party leading groups) of various localities and units have attached importance to and firmly grasped the second stage of party rectification in our province. However, leaders in some localities, departments, and units have failed to correctly handle the relations between party rectification, reform, and various work. They have not yet firmly grasped the second stage of party rectification. The fact that various departments directly under the provincial CPC committee has held more meetings recently has also adversely affected the work of the second stage of party rectification. To further make a breakthrough in party rectification work, to curb and correct the new unhealthy trends, to strengthen discipline and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations program, party organizations in various localities and units should truly assume responsibility in leading the second stage of party rectification. Main responsible comrades of various CPC committees and party leading groups should concentrate their efforts on personally and consciously leading party rectification work. In particular, they should take the lead in making comparison and

examination, and curbing the new unhealthy trends. They should set good example to others. They should carry out in-depth investigations and studies, pay attention to having a good grasp of policies, and provide careful guidance. They should also properly arrange party rectification, production, and work to ensure that no one is to suffer. In particular, rural areas should do well in arranging spring sowing, and avoid missing the farming season. Various departments directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government should cut the number of various meetings to a minimum, continue to solve the problem of "too many documents and meetings," and create good conditions for the whole province to do various items of practical work wholeheartedly.

To rapidly relay and implement the spirit of the national work conference on the second stage of party rectification, the meeting decided: 1) To relay the spirit of the national work conference on the second stage of party rectification to secretaries of the party leading groups (party committees) and directors of offices for guiding party rectification of various units directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial governments; 2) to hold a meeting attended by directors of the offices for guiding party rectification of various prefectures, cities, counties, large factories and mines, colleges and universities, organize them to study documents, and help them unify their thinking, find out the real situation of the second stage of party rectification work, and the new unhealthy trends in particular, and make preparations for the work conference on the second stage of party rectification held by the provincial CPC committee; 3) to hold a work meeting at the end of March to be attended by secretaries of various prefectural, city, and county CPC committees throughout the province to further study and make arrangements for our province's second stage of party rectification in order to make a breakthrough as early as possible in our province's second stage of party rectification.

CSO: 4005/758

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU OFFICIAL ON STRENGTHENING CULTURAL MANAGEMENT

HK070700 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0247 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 7 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Huang Songhua, head of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee Propaganda Department, called on the cultural workers of the whole city to strengthen management over the cultural activities in society as well as to avoid taking oversimplified administrative measures to interfere with such activities. The emergence of some unhealthy things in prevailing videotapes, dancing, snooker and tabloids have attracted the attention of various fields. However, we should not ban the activities for this reason, but should give guidance and let them develop in a healthy manner.

Huang Songhua said that in building a high level of cultural life with Guangzhou characteristics, foreign culture should be used as a reference. We should make foreign things serve China and adhere to the principle of eliminating only the contaminated part of foreign culture. We must adopt a prudent attitude toward the new forms of culture and amusement. Instead of worshipping or rejecting everything, we should give reasons for the good and bad. All new forms should be sifted through, and those who seek amusement should experience the process of deepening their understanding. For example, the vulgar performances and unhealthy songs in Guangzhou's teahouses have evoked censure. Only after giving guidance and improving the quality of the programs did the people from all walks of life accept the performances. If they had simply been banned, the teahouses giving musical performances would no longer exist.

Provided the various prevailing forms of culture and amusement are not illegal, we should give guidance instead of suspending these activities. We should not overstep the law in prohibiting things. Videotapes can be played provided that the contents are not reactionary or obscene; ballrooms can be run after they all registered provided that they do not employ professional dance hostesses; snooker should be allowed provided that it is played as gambling; and the tabloids catering to low tastes can be published provided that they do not violate publication rules and regulations. We must scrupulously abide by the law in strengthening management over culture.

Huang Songhua also refuted some people's views that certain amusements induce crime and affect social order. Huang said that the cause of crime does not lie in certain forms of culture. For example, although there has been fighting and scuffling in the ballrooms, we cannot say that dancing is wrong, because such problems also take place outside ballrooms. Only by enforcing the rules and regulations, by strengthening management, and by maintaining public order can we avoid such unhealthy practices.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG RALLY COMMENDS EDUCATION PROGRESSIVES

HK280936 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The provincial rally to commend workers with advanced education and advanced collectives in the general education departments and affiliated organizations was held in the all of the provincial government this morning. Representatives of some 420 workers with advanced education attended the rally. Yang Yingbin, provincial CPC committee standing committee member, and Vice Governor Wang Pingshan respectively extended warm greetings to the rally on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government.

At the rally, Comrade Wang Pingshan put forward five points on further doing well our province's general education work:

1. It is necessary to gradually correct the malpractice of the state's excessively rigid control over schools and to give full play to the enthusiasm of localities, enterprises, collectives, the masses, and society in running school. Schools must tap potential and enroll more students after fulfilling the state plans and their education tasks.
2. It is essential to vigorously carry out reform of the educational structure and reform of education.
3. It is imperative to strive to improve the quality of education.
4. It is necessary to extensively establish an excellent general social mood in regard to respecting teachers. CPC committees and government organizations at all levels must do several good things for teachers.
5. It is hoped that teachers will strengthen the cultivation of their ideology and moral character and the study of their profession, and will really be worthy of the name of teacher.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Pingshan demanded workers in education must fully understand the importance of education and the urgency of reform, must define the guiding ideology of reform of the educational structure and the principles and method of education, must creatively link the principles and method of education, must creatively link the principles and policies of the central authorities with the practical situation of their own localities

and schools, and must carry out reform and development of education on the reliable basis of science.

Our province has made very great progress in general education work. By the end of last year, the whole province had basically popularized primary education and has basically completed the elimination of illiteracy [words indistinct]. Last year, leaders of the party and government at all levels in our province took some effective measures to speed up the development of general education. The province's funds for general education work last year were some 14 percent more than that in 1983. While primary education was popularized, the number of junior and senior middle school students also increased. The secondary educational structure throughout the province made a big step forward in meeting the needs of economic construction and social development. The number of students of vocational and technical schools accounted for 28 percent of the total number of senior middle schools students. There were approximately 300 secondary agricultural vocational schools.

CSO: 4005/758

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION"

BRIEFS

HENAN NATIONALITY AFFAIRS MEETING--Our reporter has learned from the enlarged meeting of the third session of the provincial nationality affairs committee, which ended yesterday, that great changes have taken place in the production and livelihood of minority nationalities in the province. Over the last few years the province has resumed the building of 30 secondary schools, 147 primary schools, and 1 secondary technical school for minority nationalities, with a total of 125,000 students and 5,060 teachers of minority nationalities. Some minority nationality districts, towns, and townships have been restored and set up successively. The equal rights of minority nationalities have also been guaranteed. Of the deputies attending the sixth provincial people's congress, 70 are minority nationalities, accounting for 5.8 percent of the total; and of the province's deputies to the NPC, minority nationalities account for 4.9 percent, both exceeding the population percentage of minority nationalities in the province. The enlarged meeting of the provincial nationality affairs committee was held in Zhengzhou from 28 to 31 March. On the basis of summing up the work the provincial nationality affairs committee has done over the past 2 years, the participants in the meeting studied and arranged tasks in nationality work for 1985. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Apr 85 HK]

GUANGXI SECRETARY VISITS JAPAN--Nanning, 5 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--At the invitation of (Gosho) Hosokawa, governor of Japan's Kumamoto Prefecture, a six-member delegation headed by Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the CPC Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, left Nanning on 4 April and will fly from Shanghai to Kumamoto on 9 April for visit. Since Guilin city and Japan's Kumamoto city formed friendly city relations in October 1979 and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Japan's Kumamoto Prefecture formed friendly region and prefecture relationships in May 1982, the contacts between both sides have become closer. Two governors of Kumamoto Prefecture have visited Guangxi on different occasions. In recent years more than 50 groups of Kumamoto student and residential organizations, totaling more than 1,300 people, have been to Guangxi for sightseeing or visits. Of these, 19 groups represented economic and technological contacts between both sides. Industrial exhibitions have also been held in the two places to promote mutual understanding and trade contacts. The purpose of Qiao Xiaoguang's visit is to further strengthen the friendly contacts between the region and the prefecture. During his visit in Kumamoto he will also meet with people from local overseas Chinese circles. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1410 GMT 5 Apr 85 HK]
CSO: 4005/758

SOUTHWEST REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY'S UNITED FRONT POLICY

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Ma Ding [7456 0002]: "Our Province Has Implemented United Front Policy for Many People"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Sichuan provincial CPC committee has conscientiously implemented a series of the party's united front policies. Especially after the party rectification work of last year, the provincial CPC committee has listed this task as an important component party rectification work. The key leadership of the party and the government of various levels took up the matter, the leadership cadres of the political consultative conference and the united front components positively took the initiative, and the units concerned closely coordinated and insisted on seeking the truth from facts in unceasingly eliminating the "leftist" influence. Up to the present, a few non-party members have had their cases handled in accordance with this policy, and more than 40 doubtful cases which had been pending for a long time were solved, bringing about a breakthrough in this work.

At present, among the non-party members of the National Political Consultative Council in Sichuan, 7 cases pertaining to policy implementation and 11 cases pertaining to special consideration have been fully resolved. Among the non-party members of the provincial political consultative council, 123 cases of the 128 cases, or 96.2 percent pertaining to policy implementation, have been completely or almost completely resolved. Among the members of the municipal, prefectural and county political consultative councils in the entire province, 3,736 of the 4,316 cases, or 85.5 percent, pertaining to policy implementation have been completely or basically resolved. Among the more than 47,000 persons who had been judged as having rebelled and have surrendered, more than 9,500 persons who were incorrectly handled have been rehabilitated, more than 2,400 cases have been appropriately settled and more than 11,000 persons have been given a subsidy. Of the people who were judged as "rightists" 99.63 percent have had their cases corrected after reinvestigation, and the reinvestigation and correction work of the "remnant" rightists has been completed. Great progress has also been achieved in the work of returning private homes. In the implementation of the policy on religion, some key temples in the province have or are being returned to their Buddhist or Taoist members. More than 64,000 square meters of houses belonging to religious organizations

have been returned; this number accounts for 93.5 percent of the houses that should be returned. The work of implementing the policy on Taiwanese and their dependents, on overseas Chinese and their dependents and on former industrialists and merchants was urgently grasped, and the cases have been basically resolved.

In mid-December of last year, after having conducted an investigation in Sichuan, the policy implementation investigation squad of the National Political Consultative Congress and of the Central United Front Department commented that the policy implementation work was attended to and closely grasped by the Sichuan provincial CPC committee and the provincial political consultative council, that the work progressed speedily and that the results were tremendous. An absolute majority having had their cases implemented in accordance with the policy are grateful to the party and support socialism. They are full of vigor and are contributing their energy to all the fronts of four modernizations construction and the unification of the motherland.

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CSO: 4005/664

SOUTHEAST REGION

POPULARIZATION OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE IN SICHUAN

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 85 p 1

["Resolution of the Standing Committee of Sichuan Provincial People's Representative Congress on the Popularization of Legal Knowledge in Sichuan Province" passed by the 11th session of the standing committee of Sichuan's 6th people's representative congress on 12 February 1985"]

[Text] The 11th session of the standing committee of the 6th Sichuan provincial people's congress, after having listened to and examined the report by deputy department chief Yang Lizhong [2799 4539 0022] of the provincial judicial department on behalf of the provincial people's government on the popularization of legal knowledge among all the citizens of the province, agreed with the report's suggestion to spend approximately 5 years on the basic popularization of legal knowledge among all the citizens of the province.

The session considered the popularization of legal knowledge among all the citizens in the province as an important step in developing socialist democracy and in strengthening the socialist legal system, as an urgent need in propelling the reform of the economic system and implementing socialist economic construction and spiritual and cultural construction, as an important matter relating to the state's lengthy reign in peace and security and as the strong desire of the vast people's masses. The popularization of legal knowledge should start from the factual situation and suggest lively and effective requirements in various forms on the basis of different areas and different targets, to the end that the constitution and important laws are known to everybody and every family and gradually to accustom the citizens of the entire province to behave in accordance with the law. The cadres of various levels, especially the leadership cadres of various levels, as the key points for popularizing legal knowledge, should take the lead in learning and propagandizing the laws and be exemplary in observing the constitution and the laws. The people's government of all levels must earnestly strengthen their leadership in popularizing legal knowledge, formulate substantive plans and year by year organize to implement, routinely supervise and inspect in order to continue the work in a prolonged manner. Political and judicial, propaganda, educational and cultural components, together with newspaper, broadcasting, television and publishing units, must closely coordinate and bring into full play their own role in the popularization of legal knowledge.

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CSO: 4005/664

NORTHWEST REGION

PROVINCIAL CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARY VISITS NORTHERN SHAANXI

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 4, 21 Jan 85 pp 14-15

[Article by Xu Shijie [1776 1102 2638]: "Bai Jinian Discusses Ways of Getting Rich with the Masses"]

[Text] It was 11 December 1984. The sun reappeared after a snowfall. Two Honda cross-country vehicles were winding their way slowly along the Panshan Highway from Yan'an to Wuqi County. Inside one of the vehicles was the secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], who was admiring the scenery, at the same time keeping up a spirited conversation with cadres travelling with him. It was on this snow-covered highway that Comrade Bai Jinian began his inspection tour of northern Shaanxi.

Wuqi County was originally named Wuqi Town, after the well-known general in the Qi Kingdom during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period. When the Red Army began its Long March, however, the town had only seven or eight families. On 19 October 1935, the Central Red Army joined forces here with the Northern Shaanxi Red Army, bringing to a close the 25,000-li Long March. In 1942, Wuqi County was created. Henceforth, Wuqi County became famous everywhere as the place where the two armies joined forces during the Long March.

Bai Jinian can be considered a "northern Shaanxi veteran." He was already working and fighting in this area during the Revolutionary War, and became deputy secretary general of the northwest working committee of the Communist Youth League at the age of 26 during the early years of the People's Republic. He has a special feeling for northern Shaanxi. After he became secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, his first thought was of northern Shaanxi. As a result, people travelling with him dubbed his present trip a "homecoming." He said humorously, "Rather than 'homecoming,' let us say we are here to map out with our people a way to get rich and 'escort' them to the path of moderate prosperity."

They reached Wuqi at noon and were served the traditional snack, buckwheat noodles, at the county guesthouse, which they washed down with a bowl of rich mutton soup. The food instantly chased away the chill and actually caused beads of perspiration on their foreheads. Wiping his sweat away, Bai Jinian asked to be updated about buckwheat. "Buckwheat is Wuqi's famous product and

a top earner of foreign exchange. How is it doing this year?" Li Zhongxiao [2621 1813 1321], secretary of the county CPC committee, stretched out two fingers and said, "At one point during the past 2 years, we were exporting 2 million catties of buckwheat each year. That was our best performance. Right now we have enough supplies to guarantee 10 million catties of exports. But the provincial foreign trade agency refuses to accept that much. That really worries us." "But your buckwheat is so white. Why should anyone worry not being able to find a buyer?" There ensued a discussion among the people gathered around the table. Some blamed the foreign trade agency for imposing the curb. Others suggested that peasants should be reminded to produce only as much as they could sell. As soon as he heard everybody's views, Bai Jinian spoke his mind, "First, in exporting buckwheat, we cannot rely on the foreign trade agency alone but must go to the ports ourselves and look for agents. When we engage in commodity production, we must liberate our ideas again and again and relax our policies repeatedly. Second, we must ensure our buckwheat is of a superior quality. The Japanese insist on buckwheat with multiple edges. If our product is not good, inevitably it will not sell. Third, we must also pay closer attention to the domestic markets. Some Wuqi peasants have opened buckwheat snack shops beneath the Dayan Pagoda in Xian and are doing a booming business." Bai Jinian told the group that he himself already had made three trips that year to Wuqi House to savor its buckwheat noodles. Everybody in the room applauded the secretary's three "buckwheat strategies."

Immediately after the meal, and without taking a rest, Bai Jinian drove off to Jinfoping to inspect a stock-raising specialized household. Villages in and around Jinfoping were the first in northern Shaanxi to "go communist." Now they are again taking the lead in "getting rich."

A middle-aged peasant, of a medium build and with handsome features, welcomed the guests at the village entrance. Bai Jinian took his hand and asked the peasant his name and age. "Han Youlu [7281 2589 4389], 45 years old," he answered readily. "During the land reform, there was an old man surnamed Han, nicknamed 'Clever Hen,' in this village. Are you related to him?" "He was my uncle." Han Youlu invited the guests to visit his henhouse and livestock shed next to his cave dwelling. In 1984, his family raised over 200 chickens, eight pigs, two cows and one horse, all of them fine-breed. His chickens are known as "two eighty-eight" because they lay that many eggs each in a year. There are nine people in his family, each of whom earned a net income of over 500 yuan in 1984, 160 yuan more than in 1983. Sitting on the warmer end of his heatable brick bed, he explained to the secretary his "stock-raising philosophy." He sets aside a portion of the ton of grains in which all his family members have a share, and feeds it to the livestock. Next he mixes the livestock wastes with grass and soil to breed earthworms. The earthworms, in turn, will be fed to the chickens as a high protein feed. As he listened, Bai Jinian nodded repeatedly. Suddenly he asked, "Do you know how the nickname, 'Clever Hen', came about?" Han Youlu shook his head. "We must say your uncle was a smart guy. Every time he went to the market to sell his grains, he invariably took along one or two chickens, not to sell them, but to let them feast on the grains people dropped on the ground. When the villagers discovered this trick, they made up that nickname for him. Now, you are much smarter than your uncle." Bai Jinian's witty words made everybody roar with

laughter. Blushing, Han Youlu waved his hand and said, "We earn only an above average income in this village. A nephew of ours uses buckwheat husks to make pillow fillings. Recently he signed a contract with Xian to process 100,000 pillows, from which he stands to earn a net profit of 60,000 to 70,000 yuan. Now, that is a real 'smart guy'".

One of the northern Shaanxi's primary economic resources is sheep. At present, they are as much a problem as an advantage. In the 1950's, Wuyi County raised over 200,000 sheep, each of which yielded over 20 catties of mutton. Today, the county is raising only 150,000 sheep, and the amount of mutton per sheep has dropped to 10 to 12 catties. To study and solve this problem, Bai Jinian and comrades from the county accompanying him went to visit a sheep-raising household in an experimental area in the aerial sowing of forage grass.

With its mountainous terrain and deep gullies, the area is inaccessible by car. As it began to snow heavily, Bai Jinian and the cadres abandoned their cars and, despite the snow, proceeded on foot. In the experimental area, Bai Jinian visited two stock-raising households, Feng Xixiang [7458 0823 4382] and Lei Faliang [7191 4099 0081], who between them raised 80 fine-wool sheep and more than 10 fine-breed cattle and donkeys. Relying on scientific farming, they managed to set aside one fourth of the forest land to grow forage grass. In successive years recently, they harvested bumper harvests in both grains and forage grass. Per capita grain output and feed crops for sheep and large livestock doubled in just 2 years. "People say it does not pay to raise sheep. What do you think?" Bai Jinian's inquiry produced two strikingly similar answers from the two householders. Both said that while the prices of mutton and sheepskin were depressed, they made about 100 yuan a year from raising one fine-wool sheep, so it was still a profitable proposition. Furthermore, now that the forage area was properly run and one did not have to worry about the supply of forage grass, it did not make sense not to capitalize on the sheep resource. Bai Jinian nodded to signify his agreement. Then he told them that the provincial government had decided to relax the policy further and let all mutton sheep be purchased and marketed through negotiation and that state mandated purchasing would be abolished. Delighted, Feng Xixiang and Lei Faliang said, "Wonderful! As soon as the policy is liberalized, there will be even more sheep."

On their way back to town from the aerial sowing area, the group was intrigued to see bushes of sand jujube laden with yellow fruits hanging from cliffsides and on the bottom of the gullies. The vegetation resembled a forest of plum trees welcoming winter with their full blossoms. Bai Jinian picked some yellow fruits from a plant, which were almost as big as soya beans, and sampled them, at the same time listening to the explanation by a local cadre. It turned out that the sand jujube is the result of mixed sowing. Tests by scientific research departments have determined that sand jujube is a breakthrough in China's aerial sowing efforts to stop the spread of sand and conserve soil. The root nodules of sand jujube hold nitrogen and stabilize the soil. By preserving moisture underground, the plant facilitates the growth of forage grass. Its fruit, which is rich in vitamin C and several amino acids, can be used in the brewing of fruit wines and high-grade beverages. Several places in northern Shaanxi are thinking of producing sand jujube

drinks, and some of them have already turned out sample products. At this point, Bai Jinian interrupted excitedly, "I have tried that drink. It tastes super, and smells and looks just as great. This is only a drop of water, yet by making possible the growing of grass and trees, it opens up a range of money-making possibilities for northern Shaanxi."

After he returned to town, Bai Jinian rested briefly and went out again to meet with scientific and technical workers. It so happened that a scientific conference was taking place in the county, and all scientific and technical "gods of fortune" were assembled there. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Bai Jinian first addressed the gathering in which he praised the contributions made by the "gods of fortune" towards the achievement of Wuqi in doubling its output value. Next he held discussions with scientific and technical cadres, with particular reference to what he saw and heard over the last 2 days. He pointed out that the development of Wuqi must rely on science and technology and that science and technology must be geared towards the development of Wuqi. He appealed to everybody to "show his or her special prowess, like the Eight Immortals crossing the sea" in the legend, in order to contribute further to the economic take-off of Wuqi. At that time, a timely snow was falling gently outside. Indoors, spring was very much in the air. The meeting hall often echoed to the participants' laughter and knowing smiles.

After his discussions with scientific and technical workers, Bai Jinian ignored his fatigue and met with the county's leading cadres to map out a strategy which would put Wuqi on the road to moderate prosperity as quickly as possible. They tentatively agreed on the following three approaches:

1. Uproot "Leftist" and old ideas and develop forestry and animal husbandry. In 1985, which remains a year of reform, they must reform village management, industrial structure and agricultural technology, with emphasis on the last category. The people of Wuqi must recognize the economic importance of coming to grips with forage grass and forestry as a means of eradicating poverty and creating wealth. They must also firmly remove all "Leftist" barriers.
2. Open itself to the outside world and explore various channels of wealth generation. Wuqi must resolve to find international markets for its products such as leathers, furs, buckwheat, beef, mutton and millet wine, instead of confining them to northern Shaanxi or China. Also, it must intensify the importation of advanced foreign technology, improve transportation and other infrastructural facilities within the county, and increase the competitiveness of its products.
3. Look far and wide for talent and rely on experts to produce wealth. The county must educate the masses to make them see that "there can be no prosperity without experts." It should operate a large number of vocational and service middle schools to train local and "permanent" experts. People with contributions must be handsomely rewarded, so much so that others will feel jealous.

Early next morning, Bai Jinian and cadres travelling with him climbed into their cars and left Wuqi amid swirling snow. Looking back at the two long lines of tire marks in the snow, I could almost visualize a road of prosperity stretching from Wuqi into a future bright with promise...

12581

CSO: 4005/613

NORTHWEST REGION

REFORM IN PERSONNEL SYSTEM ACHIEVES SUCCESS

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Qi Wenbin [7871 2429 3521]: "The Accomplishment Achieved in Our Province's Reform in Personnel System"]

[Text] The personnel components of various level in our province have achieved outstanding results in insisting on reform, in adopting various methods to reform the personnel system and in promoting talent exchange to afford the different kinds of professional technical personnel the opportunity to contribute their abilities.

Since last year, a contract employment system for village and town cadres has been universally carried out in the entire province, more than 5,600 contract cadres have been selected and employed by the party and government units and 7,500 cadres at the grassroots level in agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, sanitation, culture and loans have also been employed. During the recruitment of cadres, public registration, unified examination, appraisal and competitive selection were insisted upon. Within university graduates from television universities, evening universities, employees universities, self-financed and non-resident university graduates and self-taught talents as targets, more than 7,200 cadres were recruited for banking, taxation and the public security-procuratorate-court organs. At the same time, the adjustment of "replacing cadres with workers" was completed with a change of status of more than 70,000 persons.

During the process of reforming the personnel system, the principle of "handling few, handling well and handling flexibly" was universally carried out, and the power to scrutinize and approve the movement of cadres was delegated to the lower level. Since more than a year ago, 2,616 technical cadres were transferred to southern Shaanxi and northern Shaanxi, and among them 658 possess medium-grade technical titles. In this way, a group of urgently needed specialists was provided to the mountainous regions.

12739

CSO: 4005/664

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SPADOLINI, PRO'S ZHANG AIPING SIGN DEFENSE AGREEMENT

Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] (ANSA) Beijing, April 5 -- Italy and China today signed their first ever technical and industrial cooperation agreement in the field of defense.

The accord was linked during a lengthy encounter here between visiting Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his Chinese counterpart Zhang Aiping.

Spadolini voiced great satisfaction over the accord which was stipulated at the start of his official visit to China that will continue into the weekend.

China has an urgent need to modernize its defense system. In purchasing Italian Defense material, the Chinese posed three significant conditions: that supplies be immediate, that the products be technologically highly-advanced and that prices be kept low.

Today's accord was in two parts: the first had to do with the supply of technology, material and defense systems; while the second had to do with an exchange of military personnel.

This latter meant that Chinese military men can take training courses in Italy in such fields as flight control, meteorology, computers, parachuting, alpine maneuvers and highly-specialized aeronautics know-how.

In terms of military hardware, Italy will supply radar systems, cargo planes, interceptor planes, helicopters, torpedoes, hydrofoils, mines and electronic systems.

Some of the defensive systems requested by China are under embargo by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which controls exports by its members of material that could be transformed for non-peaceful means.

The OECD's watchdog committee will be meeting in Rome in a few months and Italy has pledged to put forward Beijing's requests in the interests of defense.

Italy, which only two years ago was virtually absent on the Chinese arms market, today sees the doors opening here for important new prospects in this field.

In his talk with Spadolini, the Chinese defense minister voiced Beijing's appreciation for the peaceful line adopted by Italy in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East, but he said he was skeptical about the chances that the two superpowers would reach some form of agreement during the ongoing arms control talks in Geneva.

CSO: 4000/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HENAN PLA ACTS TO CORRECT PRODUCTION MALPRACTICES

HK230325 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] According to HENAN RIBAO, the Henan Military District has taken decisive steps to correct malpractices in production operations. Checks have been carried out at all the 412 production operational points operated by the district. At present 5 units operating illegally have been closed down and 69 serving military men who were engaged in business have been relieved of their posts.

The Zijinshan trading company of the military district headquarters has rapidly recalled its personnel engaged in liaison operations elsewhere. The brakes have been immediately put on a number of business deals already arranged, such as the purchase of 20 trip trucks, 1,000 cubic meters of timber, and 15 tons of laver.

The materials handling and sales department of the military district logistics department bought 18 color television sets from elsewhere. They were dealt with at the original price as soon as the central instructions were transmitted.

The military district CPC Committee has also drawn up and printed 11 measures for curbing new malpractices and sent them to all divisional-level units. A meeting convened by the CPC Committee's Standing Committee on 16 March decided that the military district organs must regard correcting new malpractices and strengthening party spirit and the sense of organization and discipline as the points of breakthrough in party rectification. Units that have not yet commenced party rectification must regard these as major contents of political and party education.

On 19 March, the provincial military district sent three work groups to a number of divisional-level units to check on and find out the situation in implementing the central instructions.

CSO: 4005/725

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN PLA, MILITIA PROGRESS NOTED

Apprentice Technician Commended

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Liu Zhongxi [0491 0022 1598] and Liu Kai [0491 0418]: "Mental Worker Cited, Commended for His Contribution; Apprentice Technician Huang Qiding of the Industrial Construction Department of Unit 38010 Awarded Citation for Merit Third Class for Timely Discovery of Blueprint Problems which Averted Serious Economic Losses"]

[Text] While supervising the quality of construction of the large-scale guest house "Nantian Hotel," Huang Qiding [7806 0796 0002], an apprentice technician with the industrial construction department of Unit 38010, discovered design problems existing in the blueprint plans drawn up by a certain design institute which averted in time serious economic losses; recently the party organization awarded him a Citation for Merit, Third Class, commending his contribution.

In September 1983, Huang Qiding graduated from the Institute of Naval Engineering and was assigned to the industrial construction department of Unit 38010 as an apprentice technician. In April of this year, the party organization sent him, together with engineer Huang Zhantao [7806 0594 3447], to be in charge of work supervising the quality of construction at the "Nantian Hotel." The overall planned investment for this hotel is 20.1 million yuan. Blueprints of the hotel, drawn by a certain design institute, were the construction responsibility of the engineering department of the Lingnan Industrial Company in Guangdong Province, which is stationed in the Hainan work area, called for the principal part of the construction to be completed in time to receive guests before the spring festival. In his work in charge of supervising the quality of construction, Huang Qiding was conscientious and scrupulous about every detail. In June of this year, in the course of constructing a retaining wall, he discovered that the inside of the wall was backfilled and terrain outside the wall was very low; if construction was to follow the blueprint design, construction safety could not be ensured and a "landslide" was possible. He therefore made a report of this situation to the engineer and, together with the construction unit, did some research to modify the base line of the cross-section in the blueprints by adding 70 centimeters to the width of the foundation over the original width of 1.14-1.68 meters and thus achieved slope protection. To conform with the spirit of responsibility, Huang Qiding signed his own name to the blueprint modification. A month after the retaining wall was finished, there was a heavy downpour and the great volume of backfill

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inside the wall produced an expanding force so that the middle section of the retaining wall, more than 100 meters long, was pushed outward about 50 centimeters, making an arc of the straight wall. Because of the widening of the foundation and the slide resistant effect of the slope protection, the retaining wall clearly did not crack or collapse and there was no need to redo a poor job and a loss of about 50,000 yuan was averted.

In checking over the blueprints on 31 August, Huang Qiding had doubts about the use of 6 millimeter reinforcing bars in the facade of the main building and therefore did some reckoning based on his own understanding of structural mechanics and figured that instead they should be using 8 millimeter reinforcing bars. At that time, he was not yet quite sure and again sought to compare blueprints of similar hotels; after confirming there was an error, he made a report to engineer Huang.

This time the construction team had already laid the reinforcing bars for the first story building front. In order to comply with his responsibility for construction, he firmly decided to suspend implementing the design for the floor area reinforcing bars as stipulated in the original blueprints and at the same time immediately rushed down to the post office and sent a telegram to the designing institute, pointing out that "there was an error in the prescribed reinforcement for the facade of the main building." After 4 days, the designing institute wired back, acknowledging the error and confirming that the data for reinforcing bars should be changed from 6 to 8 millimeters. This single correction saved more than 100 thousand yuan by avoiding not having to do the job over again. In mid-September, when personnel from the designing institute came back, together they repeatedly and comprehensively carried out calculations concerning the blueprints and again Huang discovered an error in the blueprints where the reinforcements extending out of the wall for the rear buildings' balconies all were 500 millimeters short. If they had constructed the reinforcing bars to extend outside the wall at the length specified in the original blueprints, it would have created cracks that would have allowed rain water to seep into the body of the wall, impairing the quality of construction and shortening the service life of the building.

Huang Qiding discovered the problems with the blueprints in a timely manner, averted serious economic losses, ensured construction quality and gained time. People in charge of blueprint design at the designing institute and the leadership of the construction unit spoke highly of his spirit of conscientious responsibility.

Recognition of Mental Labor Praised

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Jing Ping [5464 5493]: "We Need To Boldly Encourage Mental Workers"]

[Text] The industrial construction department of Unit 38010 awarded apprentice technician Huang Qiding a Citation for Merit Third Class for his timely discovery of problems in blueprints that averted serious economic losses and

the Haikou Beverage Plant has promoted industrial arts designer Ke Lanting to the next higher grade with floating wages for meritorious service that improved product packaging, and gave him priority for a two bedroom apartment. That they should attach this kind of importance to the value of mental labor, respecting the practice of intellectual endeavor, is deserving of commendation!

To put into practice a policy that rewards achievements in mental labor by outstanding scientific, technical and administrative personnel is also one aspect of utilizing intellectuals. At present, there are people who, having been subjected to several years of "leftist" ideological influence, still to this day cannot acknowledge the value of mental labor. This demands that we launch ideological and educational work, and use facts to demonstrate to people that the value created by mental labor is often a few to several times greater than that created by physical labor. That Huang Qiding examined the blueprints conscientiously and responsibly, averting an economic loss amounting to tens of thousands of yuan for the state and that Ke Lanting carried out packaging design which contributed to opening up the market for the plant's products, are cases in point. According to the principle of distribution according to work, they deserve and certainly ought to receive material and spiritual rewards. When intellectuals are responsible for a major invention or make exceptional contributions, then we must reward them handsomely. Only by doing things in this way will we be able to give emphasis to the value of mental labor, show respect for intellectuals engaged in unusually arduous mental labor, enhance the social status of the intellectuals and fully arouse their enthusiasm for making many contributions to the "four modernizations."

Prefectural Military Commission Strengthens Militia

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Huang Liangjian [7806 5328 1017] and Lin Hongsong [2651 4767 2646]: "Discover the New Situation, Solve New Problems, Popularize New Experience; New Aspect Emerges in Militia Building of Autonomous Prefecture"]

[Text] Since 1978, the People's Armed Forces Commission of the Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture on Hainan has conscientiously strengthened leadership over militia work in accordance with the actual situation in the Wuzhi Shan area, which has caused new aspects to emerge in militia building throughout the prefecture.

After key shifts in party work, the Armed Forces Commission, in line with the changed circumstances, promptly solved problems in militia building from three aspects. First, they had to solve the problem of pay for militia in training. After the system of production responsibility was put into practice, militia men worried that to participate at training meetings would affect their economic income and it was difficult to get them to come when called. To cope with this, the prefecture's Armed Forces Commission solicited opinions from all sides, then decided that each year every county and area would set aside a specified amount of funds and the rural areas would turn over 1 jin of grain per mu of paddy field to provide compensation for militia training. Since 1981, because a reasonable solution was reached to pay the militia during

training, enthusiasm of the militia for participating in training was fully aroused and the training mission has been overfulfilled every year. Second was a need to strengthen the building of cadre ranks. Last year, as a result of reform in local organizations and adjustments in the leading groups, the vacancies for cadre with military specialties and for managers to lead the militia were fairly numerous; nor were ideology, age, culture and capabilities suited to the needs of the new situation. To counter this condition, the Armed Forces Commission drafted principles and plans for rectification, put forward requirements that cadres be well qualified within a prescribed period of time and also took some concrete measures for the political and livelihood problems confronting these cadres. After that, relevant personnel at all levels of the organization went down into the 75 units, conducted investigations and selected 74 cadre to go to the areas to replenish the ranks as full-time armed forces cadre, thus enabling cadre ranks with military specialties to be filled throughout the prefecture; they also selected a group of ex-servicemen with a deep love for militia work to assume leadership positions for the village militia. Third was the need to strengthen the building of armories for militia weapons. Housing in areas inhabited by the minority nationalities is relatively poor and existing warehouses for militia weapons did not conform to safety requirements. In order to improve conditions for taking care of weapons, the Armed Forces Commission worked hard and, together with the provincial government's autonomous regions and counties, set aside 343,000 yuan to build 187 new storehouses for weapons with an area of 6,877 square meters, rebuilt and reinforced 41 open spaces with an area of 1050 square meters, and uniformly installed iron doors and windows, which enables the warehouses for militia weapons throughout the prefecture to be safe and secure and effectively forestalls the occurrence of any mishaps.

Owing to the work on the militia by the prefectural Armed Forces Commission, new conditions have been discovered, new problems solved and new experiences enthusiastically all aspects of militia work are being done better and better. In May of this year, the Hainan Military District convened an on-the-spot meeting in the prefecture on militia work, commended some of the advanced units in militia work and popularized their advanced experience.

PLA Unit Cited for Rural Side-line Production

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Zheng Jialiang [6774 1367 5328], Zhou Wenjin [6650 2429 6651] and Li Fagui [2621 4099 6311]: "Fendui 101 of a Certain PLA Unit Stationed on the Island Appraised as Advanced Unit in Rural Side-line Production"]

[Text] Not long ago, fendui 101 of a certain unit stationed in Baisha County was appraised as an advanced unit in rural side-line production by the Guangzhou Military Region. The Hainan military area and a certain division successively transmitted data on the experience of this fendui.

In the past, fendui 101 was a "household with excessive tax burdens." At the beginning of last year, fendui 101 shifted over from full-time training to farm production for the army. After it was shifted to its new station, the fendui's

party branch, starting from the realities of this station in the mountainous area, simultaneously met its farm production mission for the army, brought the many superiorities of the slopeland in the mountain area into full play, mobilized cadres and soldiers to bring barren land under cultivation, planted sugar cane, peanuts and vegetables and developed side-line production in fish-breeding and burned lime. Implementing the policy that responsibility for an assignment lies with the team or individual greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the cadres and soldiers. Since last year, production income in this fendui came to more than 34,000 yuan. They will use part of these funds to improve the material and cultural life in the company. At present, not only has the material and cultural life in fendui 101 registered fairly great improvement but the planting and livestock enterprises are continuously developing and the quantity of pigs, oxen, chickens and geese being reared is constantly increasing.

12917

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUNAN PLA ASSISTS LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW290158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Reported by Zheng Guolian]

[Excerpts] Changsha, 26 March (XINHUA)--In the course of party rectification, the Hunan Military District has overcome selfish departmentalism in consideration of realities and raised its awareness of the need to work in the interest of national construction. [passage omitted]

Since the beginning of party rectification, the Hunan Military District has, considering the interests of the whole, has been emphatically undertaking the following tasks:

1. It has mobilized and organized the militia to take the lead in participating in the building of the two civilizations. The militia members have been organized to take the lead in running family industries and joint undertakings and play a vanguard role in the economic reform. The militia members have also been organized to take part in public welfare projects and some key construction projects. Since the beginning of this year, some 600,000 militia members, led by some 130 cadres assigned by the military district, have participated in road repair and expansion in various parts of the province.
2. It has reformed militia reserve work, properly reduced the number of militia members, militia trainees and training hours, and reduced a number of fulltime armed force cadres in accordance with the principle of being better and more efficient.
3. The militia members are actively helping impoverished regions in developing production. [passage omitted]
4. The military district is actively doing a good job in training and recommending personnel who are capable of both military and civilian jobs. [passage omitted]
5. The military district is further promoting the joint army-people campaign to build the spiritual civilization, and serving as a bridge between the PLA units stationed in Hunan and the local people in the joint campaign.

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29 April 1985

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GIN JIWEI PRAISES ARMY-PEOPLE COOPERATION

OW291029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0843 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Reported by Zhou Zemin]

[Excerpts] Shijiazhuang, 26 March (XINHUA)--During a joint army-people campaign to build civilized villages, a PLA division stationed in Baoding is actively helping rural areas in five nearby counties in a "three-popularization" teaching program to popularize general knowledge, scientific and technological knowledge, and legal knowledge.

Gin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing Military Region, pointed out not long ago: It is a development and improvement for army-people cooperation to shift from dealing with dirtiness, disorder, and poor services to carrying out the "three-popularization" program. Such an experience should be popularized.

The division introduced the "three-popularization" program gradually after investigations and studies during the joint army-people campaign to build civilized villages. Last winter, seven investigation groups assigned by the division studied the situation of 12 villages in connection with how to further promote the building of civilized villages. They have found a conspicuous problem existing in rural areas at present -- that is, the peasants' level of knowledge is generally low. In the 12 villages, around 20 percent of the adults are illiterate. A considerable number of peasants lack general knowledge on science and technology and basic legal knowledge. [passage omitted]

Because the "three-popularization" teaching program meets the needs of rural reform and the peasants' aspirations for becoming well-to-do, the broad masses of peasants are very eager to learn. [passage omitted]

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA AIR FORCE STRESSES NATIONAL INTERESTS

OW041345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Reported by Zhu Hao and Cai Shanwu]

[Text] Beijing, 4 April (XINHUA) -- The party committee of the Air Force recently has decided to carry out among all units an education in subordinating oneself to the interests of the whole and to the PLA objectives, and guide the broad masses of commanders and fighters to foster a notion of serving the people wholeheartedly, have lofty ideals and a sense of discipline, strive to do their jobs well, and make new contributions to national construction and army building.

The party committee of the Air Force holds that to be subordinate to the interests of national construction is a common guidance for the party, the government, the armed forces, and the people. All trades and professions should work and exert themselves in the interests of national construction. At present, the structural reform and strength-reduction reorganization to be undertaken by the PLA are important measures in the interests of national construction and army building. The PLA's structural reform, strength-reduction reorganization, and reforms of some important systems concern every commander's and fighter's immediate interests. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and carry out a successful education in subordinating oneself to the interests of the whole, and help the commanders and fighters correctly handle the relationship between partial interests and the interests of the revolution, and between immediate interests and long-term interests, proceed from national interests to consider questions, and stand the test of the structural reform and strength-reduction reorganization.

The party committee of the Air Force calls on all units to pay special attention to educating the commanders and fighters to have lofty ideals and a sense of discipline in the course of the education in subordinating oneself to the interests of the whole. The leading comrade of the party committee has pointed out: In his speech at the national conference on scientific and technological work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasized lofty ideals and a sense of discipline. We must keep these two things firmly in mind. He put forward these two things to deal with the phenomenon that some of our comrades at present are indifferent toward lofty ideals and are slack in

discipline. Communist ideals are the spiritual prop for every one of our comrades to do his work well. Only when we have lofty communist ideals and firm revolutionary convictions, can we have a correct orientation for our advance, be full of political enthusiasm, and have the motive force for doing work well. If we lose the lofty ideals and forget the discipline, we will go astray. During the campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization, the party committee of the Air Force has put forward a demand to "Have revolutionary ideals and do one's job well." Every commander and fighter should act according to this demand. He should not shake his revolutionary convictions because of the unhealthy tendencies existing in the society. Nor should he lower his enthusiasm for work because of some hardship in personal life.

CSO: 4005/750

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL PRAISES SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE UNIT

HK270741 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 5, 10 Mar 85 p 32-33

[Article by Cai Shanwu [5591 0810 2976]: "Our Surface-to-Air Missile Unit"]

[Text] On a certain surface-to-air missile launching site in northern China, rows upon rows of missiles, designed and produced by our country, were holding up their heads, just like white dragons ready to fly.

Suddenly, a message was transmitted by the tracking system on the presence of an enemy: "Enemy plane bearing...!"

"Track the target, and prepare to fire!" The commander firmly ordered. Soon the operators pointed the missiles accurately at the invading "enemy plane."

The missile launching site was shrouded in an atmosphere of intense combat. The missile-carrying vehicles were moving and turning around, and the echo of the "enemy plane" appeared time and again on the screen of the control car. The operators were skillfully calculating the position and speed of the "enemy plane" and the exact time the missiles should be launched. The commanders were judging the action of the "enemy plane" according to the complicated data provided by field personnel. As soon as the cunning enemy plane into our firing range, the launch button was pressed immediately after the commander gave the order, and the "enemy plane" was shot down at the one stroke.

This was an ordinary combat exercise of the surface-to-air missile unit.

The Air Force surface-to-air missile unit, which has been likened to a "sharp sword in the vast sky," is a highly technical and modern unit of the services. It has been developed and improved on the basis of the "seed unit," which had been spoken highly of by Marshal He Long.

At the end of the 1950's, thanks to the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, China's first surface-to-air missile unit was established by the people's Air Force. In order to successfully fulfill air defense and other tasks, it has been to the northwest six times

and to the south five times, travelling over 105,000 li. Wherever they arrived, they immediately rushed to repair the combat positions, install missiles, study the enemy situation, and prepare to fight, however exhausted they might be after the long march. In a very few years, they shot down five enemy U-2 and other high-altitude reconnaissance planes, thus rendering meritorious service for the motherland and the people.

On 7 October 1959, an enemy high-altitude reconnaissance plane intruded into our airspace over north China, attempting to make a provocative reconnaissance over our capital Beijing. However, it was shot down at one stroke by our surface-to-air missile unit, which was always ready in full battle array. This set a precedent in world air defense history that an enemy plane had been shot down by a surface-to-air missile.

In 1960, an enemy U-2 strategic reconnaissance plane, which was called the "blessed son of god," intruded into our territorial airspace. It soon became a pile of wreckage in the face of this heroic unit's new battle plan. In 1968, an enemy pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane met with the same ignominious fate in our airspace.

The surface-to-air missile unit has added an illustrious page to the combat annals of the Air Force. Over the past more than 20 years, this unit has been frequently commended by the Central Military Commission. It has brought up a large number of advanced collectives and individuals and uninterruptedly provided other surface-to-air units with large numbers of "seeds." By their efforts, the surface-to-air missile units have been maturing and have developed into regiments and divisions.

In order to quicken the pace of this unit's modernization, the Air Force CPC Committee has selected large numbers of intellectuals from organs, army units, military schools, and local colleges to strengthen this unit's command and technical and political work. Every year it also pays attention to recruiting new soldiers from among those who have an educational level above junior middle school. Meanwhile, in order to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the high-ranking commanders and professional personnel working in various fields, it has forcefully strengthened the construction of our army's first guided missile academy, making the higher institution of the surface-to-air missile unit more and more perfect. Now there are several thousands of intellectuals working in this unit. More than 50 percent of the division and regimental leaders are university and college graduates, and all division commanders are university graduates in relevant specialities. In their leading posts at various levels, they are administering the army scientifically and promoting the modernization drive in the army. Many of them have rendered meritorious services and become the backbone of the army in the construction of modernization. They have also led the commanders and fighters to carry out academic research, to study maintenance and repair theories, and to use new technology to improve the original arms and equipment. Over the past few years, they have made more than 40 scientific and technical achievements and popularized and installed more than 1,900 sets of new equipment in the army.

In this unit, a new system with Chinese characteristics has been established in various fields, from the development of military equipment to the training of personnel, from field training to the study of tactics, from use and maintenance to positional deployment, and so forth. In the CPC committee of a certain missile division, six of its eight standing committee members are university graduates of the 1960's. Since they entered the division leading body, they have often gone deep into the realities and among the soldiers, studied scientific knowledge with cadres and soldiers, and solved new problems with them in military training and war preparedness so as to create a new situation in army building. Chen Hongyou, now deputy chief of staff of the Air Force, was so trained in this division and became an "expert missile division commander" there.

In the surface-to-air unit, a good atmosphere has been shaped in studying science and technology and doing research. Gratifying achievements have also been made. In the past they had to go to the factory to test the precision of their control station. As it was a waste of time and manpower to move the equipment to the factory, which was far away from their positions, the training was usually affected. In view of this, Wang Yixin, a university graduate and deputy director of the technical department of a certain missile division, worked very hard to explore a new method for testing precision and he succeeded in the end. His method was soon widely adopted by the unit.

At present, the number of class A fighting regiments and battalions is increasing rapidly in the surface-to-air missile unit. Over the past year or so, the Air Force missile units have all made very good achievements in firing practice, which has rarely been seen before. The broad masses of commanders and fighters are operating the "sharp swords in the vast sky" designed and produced by our country to guard our territorial airspace day and night.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA STRIVING TO IMPROVE SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL LEVEL OF SOLDIERS

HK140535 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Mar 85 p 1

[By Staff Reporter Wang Gangyi]

[Text] The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is encouraging its 4.1 million servicemen to study science and technology in a bid to boost the army's combat capability and to aid the country's economic construction.

The current educational drive is aimed at speeding up modernization of the armed forces which has been hindered by the low educational level among soldiers.

Last year, a total of 77,000 parttime schools, training courses and special seminars were held for more than two million participants. Among the subjects covered were languages, mathematics, chemistry, physics, computer science and military subjects, an officer from the PLA's General Political Department told China Daily in an interview yesterday.

Civilian skills in agriculture, transport, food processing, mechanics and driving were also included, he added.

The officer said 435,000 soldiers finished their study and received cultural and technical certificates in 1984. Among them, 47,000 got professional-school certificates and 17,000 were enrolled into universities and colleges.

Last year, about half a million officers took part in various study courses. Of the 192,000 who received higher education, more than 4,600 had graduated, he added.

Statistics provided by the Beijing Educational Bureau showed that among 800-self taught people who passed state graduation exams for higher learning last year, 500 were PLA officers.

As a result, the educational level of the armed forces was improving dramatically, the officer said.

He cited the example of one army unit of the Najing Military Region where the number of college graduates had increased by 9.3 percent over 1979 and high school graduates were up by 39.5 percent.

The officer said that the educational drive had not only benefitted the construction of the armed forces but had also provided armymen with better chances to get good jobs after they were discharged. This, in turn, had greatly eased the problems of local governments in setting demobilized soldiers.

Previously, few enterprises would accept ex-soldiers because they didn't have the necessary production skills and management knowledge.

Now, with skills and knowledge acquired in the armed forces, demobilized soldiers have become much sought after by businesses.

The soldiers were especially welcome in rural areas where small production enterprises are rapidly developing commodity production.

Some enterprises even signed contracts with the armed forces before demobilization to guarantee that they could get the skilled soldiers as employees.

At present, the People's Liberation Army claimed a teaching force of 34,000, with 5,300 professional and 19,600 parttime teachers, the officer said.

"We have also recruited about 8,000 civilian teachers from local universities and colleges," he added. But he said the number was far from satisfying increasing need of the armed forces.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PRC MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS BOOST DOMESTIC MARKET PRODUCTION

HK200651. Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Technology transfers from military departments are now helping boost production in the domestic market.

According to statistics of 14 provinces and cities, contracts signed between military industrial departments and civilian enterprises last year reached 8,000.

Estimates say output value will increase by about 4,000 million yuan as a result.

Some military research institutes experimented on difficult projects, got good results and passed these on.

Some ideas perfected by the Aviation Industrial Department have been adopted as key technological renovations in the country's textile production.

One design, the automatic filter, has been a big success and one machine which adopted the filter made a profit of 330,000 yuan last year.

Some military departments have formed service groups to solve difficult technical problems in local enterprises and also helped with management.

In order to encourage the practice, a fair is presently being staged jointly by the Science and Technology Leading Group of the State Council and other units. It will introduce more than 6,000 scientific research results to customers.

The passing on of research results from scientific research institutes to county-level enterprises is also flourishing.

There are 6,000 county-level factories in Jiangsu Province and many have introduced advanced techniques to develop production.

They have looked to research institutes and universities for help and last year more than 3,000 small factories in Jiangyin County cooperated

with 500 research institutes. They also received help with technical problems.

This has helped the county's economy to develop and last year the total industrial and agricultural output value reached 2,800 million yuan of which 60 percent was made up by county-level factories.

Research institutes under the Technology Developing Service Centre last year transferred 52 research results to county-level enterprises.

A light steel keel introduced by the Wuxi Pneumatic Technology Research Institute brought profits of 370,000 yuan to a small county factory in just one year.

CSO: 4000/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FORMER CHIEF TO VISIT--Tokyo, April 4 Kyodo--Wu Xiuquan, former deputy chief of the general staff of China's People's Liberation Army, will arrive in Japan with his wife Sunday for a 10-day stay at the invitation of the Japan-China association. Wu, 72, is now a standing committee member of the party's central advisory commission and director of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies. While in Japan, Wu is due to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone but it is not yet known whether he will also meet Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato. When Wu met a party from the Nakasone faction of the ruling liberal-democratic party in Beijing in April 1980, he said that even if Japan was to boost its defense spending to 2 percent of its gross national product (GNP), it would not affect the Japanese people's living standards. Wu attended a United Nations Security Council meeting as China's envoy to discuss the Taiwanese problem in December 1949. He later served as vice foreign minister, a job to which he returned after a spell as ambassador to Yugoslavia. He was forced to step down during the 1966-76 cultural revolution. Wu was reinstated in September 1974 and resumed military service after a lapse of 26 years as deputy chief of the general staff in May 1975. He retired from the service in 1982. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 4 Apr 85]

VIETNAMESE KILLED, WOUNDED--Bangkok, April 10 (XINHUA)--About 80 Vietnamese soldiers have been killed or wounded by the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF) in the three-day fierce battle in Nong Chan, according to Thai and Kampuchean resistance sources. The sources disclosed that Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean resistance forces were locked in a fierce fighting near Nong Chan, newly named Prey Chan, at around 6 am. yesterday and ended four hours later after a heavy downpour. The KPNLAF units, they said, regained some parts of the Prey Chan camp, and more Vietnamese troops have been reportedly sent there to fortify their positions in the area. Prey Chan camp is a resistance base in Kampuchea's Battambang Province bordering Thailand. It was occupied by the Vietnamese last November and recovered a month later by the KPNLAF led by Son Sann, prime minister of the Kampuchean coalition government. The camp was attacked and re-occupied by the Vietnamese troops on April 7 this year. The Kampuchea resistance forces launched counter-attacks in the past three days. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 10 Apr 85]

PILOTS RECRUITED--Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Air Force will recruit 120 pilots this year from among college graduates, military sources said here today. Since 1983, the Air Force has recruited over 250 such pilots averaging 21 years old, of whom 246 obtained bachelor's degrees. Wang Hai, deputy commander of the Air Force, said that the recruitment was aimed at quickening the Air Force's modernization. He predicted that college graduates would become an increasingly important source for pilots and officers of the Air Force. The Chinese Air Force selects its officers mainly from among the pilots. The college graduates skip a one-year preparatory course those with secondary educational backgrounds have to go through. They go directly to the flying schools where they study aeronautics and learn flying and stay there around a year, one year shorter than other students. Only a quarter of the pilots have college backgrounds. But Wang said that all pilots would have a higher education before long. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 17 Mar 85]

STUDENT PILOTS--The Aviation school of the PLA Navy has decided to enroll student pilots in Jiangxi Province from March to June. These student pilots would become China's first group of student pilots in the air unit of the PLA Navy who have a college level in education. The Aviation School boasts a glorious revolutionary tradition. Veteran proletarian revolutionaries Zhu De and Deng Xiaoping inspected the school before. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also gave the following inscription to the school: "Train Strong and Loyal Communist Guards and Builders." [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 85]

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